

Direct From Paris
PARTY BALL FANS
Hand Decorated Lace, And Ostrich Effects.
CHALLONER & MITCHELL,
47 GOVT. ST.

Seagrams
83
Is the Best
R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.
B. C. AGENTS.

AMBERITE
Just arrived, ex Br. ship Glenogil a full consignment of
Curtiss & Harvey's Sporting
Amberite and Black Powder
ALSO A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED AMBERITE SMOKELESS SHOT-GUN CARTRIDGES, LOADED IN ENGLAND
For prices and particulars, apply to
ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED.
VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

Better Than The Best
HOUE'S
Straight Cut Cigarettes
Manufactured by
B. HOUE & CO.,
QUEBEC.

Lime! Lime!
Marble Bay Lime.
(Trade Mark.)
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The strongest and best lime on the market. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.
EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.
EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE MARK (Marble Bay Lime).
FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY" BRAND will go further than six of any other lime on the market.
OUR "PLASTERERS' BRAND" IS A SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME. FOR PLASTERERS' USE THERE IS NONE SO GOOD.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

Dr. S. M. Hartman
DENTIST.
Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and Improved Dental Plate; none but first-class operations performed.
Office: 115 Government Street.

FOR SALE
HORSE, CART AND HARNESS
In good order and horse suitable for lady to drive.
SYLVESTER FEED CO., LTD.
Tel. 413. City Market.

YOUR RAZOR PULLS, DOES IT?
Get a new strap, and come and learn how to use it. We shall be happy to instruct you. See our special fine line suited to any razor, at
FOX'S, 78 GOVT ST

REMOVAL NOTICE
Chung Lung & Co., Importers and Dealers in Chinese Merchandise, and Contractors, have removed from Government street to 45 Fisguard street.
111

Belgium Hares.
Received a shipment of thoroughbred Belgium Hares. All Pedigree Stock. The finest in British Columbia, to be seen at my store, 12 Store street.
Removal Notice
Chung Lung & Co., Importers and Dealers in Chinese Merchandise, and Contractors, have removed from Government street to 45 Fisguard street.
111

Reformers Uprising
Sun Yat Sen Wants to Make Clean Sweep of Existing Regime.
While Kang Yu Wei Would Keep Present Emperor in Power.
Boxers Defeated Chinese Troops in the Pao Ting Fu Country.

Tien Tsin, Oct. 10, via Taku, Oct. 12, and Shanghai, Oct. 13.—The expedition against Pao Ting Fu departed in the morning in two columns. The German, French and Italian troops, who are to take part, under command of Gen. Bailou, head of the French military forces in China, will follow the direct route to Pao Ting Fu, while 2,000 British soldiers, under Lord Campbell, will make a detour to the south of Pao Ting river, through large villages, supposed to be Boxer communities. Both columns will keep in touch with the boat and train which accompanied them. A junk, armed with a naval 12-pounder and two Maxim's, is with the Peking column.

The expedition will make a demonstration through a wide territory covered by allies. While no opposition is expected at Pao Ting Fu, the commanders believe that hostilities are possible in the leading the present rebellion.

Peking, Oct. 11.—The Boxers are in great force east and west of Pao Ting Fu. Chinese officials report that the imperial troops defeated the Boxers with heavy loss, but the intelligence gathered from the allies and other sources indicates that the Chinese troops were defeated.

Paris, Oct. 13.—Letters received in diplomatic circles here throw a somewhat clearer light on the situation in Southern China, where an anti-dynastic uprising is now in progress. The reformist movement there is divided into two distinct parties, one led by Kang Yu Wei, the other by Sun Yat Sen. The former is agitating for drastic reforms, but wishes to retain the present dynasty; while Sun Yat Sen aims at deposing the Dowager Empress and making a clean sweep of the existing regime. The latter is leading the present rebellion.

The last authentic news of his whereabouts was of his presence at Yokohama three months ago. But since then he is believed to have smuggled himself into Southern China, and to be leading the reformist rebel forces, his plan of campaign being the capture of Canton, when he calculates the whole of Southern China will join him.

In the event of his seriously threatening Canton, Great Britain and France, possibly assisted by the other powers, will be forced to oppose him, which would create a curious situation. The powers would then be acting against the rebel forces in the South, which are anti-dynastic and friendly to foreigners, and at the same time engaged in suppressing the Boxer rebellion in the North, which is pro-dynastic and anti-foreign.

In the meantime Kang Yu Wei is inactive, owing, it is supposed, to the pressure brought to bear on him by Great Britain, to which country he owes his liberty, if not his life, for he escaped from the clutches of the Dowager Empress on board a British warship some time ago.

At the present moment there are two armed movements in Southern China—that of reformists, led by Sun Yat Sen, and the anti-foreign, pro-dynastic uprising of the Black Flags, who are marching north to assist the Dowager Empress. Berlin, Oct. 13.—The despatches from St. Petersburg say Prince Tuan has gone into the interior of China, where, "with the consent of the insincere Chinese government," he is arousing the population to arms against the foreigners.

Russia, it is added, believes the best way to solve the present problem is to humble the court and bring the Chinese to terms.
A military writer in the Tageblatt advocates the same method, which a number of papers endorse. The Lokai Anzeiger advises the adoption of strong measures against the Chinese Emperor.
The Russian suggestion to submit the Chinese question to The Hague arbitration court is denounced by the press, with the exception of the Vorwarts, which endorses the plan, and says: "A just court would award higher damages to China than to the allies, who by their system of conquest and exploitation provoked the political situation."
A foreign office official informed a representative of the Associated Press, who questioned him regarding The Hague suggestion, that this plan is impracticable, since the work of estimating the damages must be done in China. Arbitration, he added, would cause great delay, pointing out that arbitration was merely suggested by Russia.

Government circles, though the officials are not willing to say so, continue to believe that the Chinese campaign will last long, possibly for years, unless Emperor Kwang Hsu is induced to return to Peking, which is not deemed very likely.

Military circles point out that the severe North China winter is approaching, when the most important military expeditions will be impossible.
The German foreign office has no late news from Field Marshal von Waldersee or Mr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German minister to China. Referring to the remarks in the foreign press that von Waldersee will not find any Americans, Russians or Japanese at Peking to command, a foreign office official remarked that this is not true of the Japanese, since they are still in Pei Chie Li.
Germany's official attitude towards the United States answer to the French note is set forth to-day in the Cologne Gazette. In an article apparently inspired, in brief it is as follows:
"The answer, as a whole, meets with approbation, both for its tone and text. The answer is calculated to enhance harmony among the powers in their endeavor to obtain sufficient redress for crimes committed and guarantees against their recurrence. The answer strongly dwells upon the punishment of the real ringleaders, and suggests supplementing the list of the leaders. This entirely accords with the wishes of the German government."

STRATHCONA ACCEPTS.
He Will Attend a Banquet at Toronto This Month.
Toronto, Oct. 13.—The board of trade has received from Lord Strathcona an acceptance of their invitation to a banquet to be given in his honor towards the end of the month.

Footpad and The Clergyman
Rev. Mr. Baer of Nanaimo Has Encounter With Armed Man.
Nanaimo, Oct. 13.—Rev. Walter W. Baer, returning from a visit to Acting Mayor Manson's house at 10 o'clock last night, was held up by a masked and armed footpad.

He had just crossed the bridge over the Pridoux street ravine, near the track, met and passed Mr. and Mrs. McGirr, and when 40 yards further on, a man seemed to rise suddenly out of the earth, four feet from him, holding a revolver at arm's length, and ordered the clergyman to hold up his hands.

Mr. Baer asked why.
The footpad reiterated the order, and Mr. Baer, backing away, asked again why.
The robber then repeated the command in such a tone that Mr. Baer thought best to comply, but it flashed across his mind as his hands went up that his walking cane hanging from his side might be used to advantage. Accordingly he brought it down instantly on the man's forearm, holding the pistol, which discharged.

Mr. Baer immediately grappled, throwing his arms around his assailant's shoulders. Robber and minister fell off the sidewalk into a vacant lot in deadly grip, and a desperate struggle ensued.
The robber's whole effort was to escape and finally he wrenched free, got some yards away on his hands and knees, retaining the revolver, regained his feet, and made off at full speed.

Mr. Baer started home, but on passing the station felt a pain in his foot. Examining it, he found blood flowing through his boot, and on reaching home discovered that the bullet had penetrated his foot, buried itself in the muscles of the instep nearly half an inch. The bullet must have struck a bone and was rebounded.

Mr. Baer informed the police this morning, and precautions have been taken to guard the upper streets.
The footpad was a short, muscular man, and spoke in a disguised voice.

MINERS ADOPT RESOLUTIONS
Will Not Resume Work Unless Operators Adjust Grievances or Arbitrate.
Scranton, Pa., Oct. 13.—The miners' convention adopted the following resolutions and adjourned sine die: "We would recommend that this convention accept the 10 per cent. advance, provided the operators promise its payment until April, 1901, and will abolish the sliding scale in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions; the scale of wages in the two last named districts to remain stationary at 10 per cent. above the present basis, and that the companies agree to adjust other grievances complained of with committees of their own employees. "Should this proposition be unaccepted by the operators, we recommend that the convention propose that all questions at issue be submitted to a fair and impartial board of arbitration."

"We would further recommend that under no circumstances whatever, should there be a resumption of work at any of the collieries until the operators signify their acceptance of this proposition, and you are notified officially that the strike is ended and all return to work in a body on the same day."

SUCCEEDS MAJOR DRUMMOND.
Major Maud Appointed Military Secretary to Governor-General.
London, Oct. 13.—Major Maud, of the Coldstream Guards, has been appointed to succeed Major Drummond as military secretary to the Earl of Minto, governor-general of Canada.

The Week In London

Gossip on Various Topics That Occupy Attention in World's Centre.

British Foreign Office Irritated Over the Futile Chinese Negotiations.

Orientalism Seem to Be Making Laughing Stock of Western Nations.

London, Oct. 13.—No words can express too strongly the irritation of the British foreign office over the latest developments in the Chinese negotiations. The hopelessness of any working arrangement being arrived at within the near future increases, if anything, this irritation, the chief cause of which, to quote an official, is "the extraordinary and unreasonable publicity given diplomatic communications even before they are officially communicated to the other powers."

"How," continued the informant of the Associated Press, "can we be expected to arrive at conclusions when the Chinese are given the opportunity of knowing every step in the negotiations, which in themselves are intricate, as the world has seen? The advantage which this unprecedented publicity has given the Chinese cannot be over-estimated. It has constantly given them the opportunity of creating differences between the powers, interpolating excuses and suggestions which, if continued, bid fair to render Europe and the United States the laughing stock of the Oriental world. And this deluge of notes—what does it amount to? Who for a moment believes China is going to calmly lay her head on the headsman's block? The suggestion that the court return to Peking means nothing less. Answers to the notes so far made can be fitly described as an endless chain of reservations which requires more discussion than the notes themselves. Lord Salisbury has endeavored to answer them as they came up, but more, I believe, for the sake of keeping in line than for any conviction that they would accomplish any desired end."

"Will he step into the breach and himself enunciate a line of policy in the hope of uniting the powers?"
"No, I don't think so—not at present, at any rate. Not until the present curious policy of making Peking diplomatic intercourse a matter of premature public discussion comes to an end. If a father or mother wishes to punish a child, but differ as to the nature of the punishment, they do not discuss the matter before the offender, or if they do it is probable the punishment will never be inflicted, or if it is inflicted it proves futile. China is a child, and although we want to punish and improve her, we believe we cannot do so effectively so long as she is made a party to the discussion."

This may be taken as a particularly frank discussion of the inner opinion of the British government.
While Lord Salisbury may see the darker side of the Chinese problem, and may be harassed regarding the composition of the new cabinet, he does not allow these cares to interfere with his only recreation—travelling.

The critical condition of the Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany is causing grave anxiety in England, not only on her own account, but through fear of the effect of her death on Queen Victoria. The loss of her son, the Duke of Edinburgh, and her grandson, the Duke of Teck, and the death roll in South Africa have tried the Queen sorely. It is said she is already much upset, and strongly desires to go to the bedside of her daughter, but the Queen's physicians are endeavoring to dissuade her.

The British nobility, like royalty, has suffered in an unusual degree through death during the last year. The latest taken off, the Marquis of Bute, was one of the most remarkable characters in England. A mediaevalist scholar and millionaire, he yet applied himself so well to municipal details that he made an excellent mayor of Cardiff, where he spent over a million pounds sterling on the harbor. Though devoted to Catholicism, he contributed largely to the support of the Episcopal churches in Wales. He was the original author of the fields "Lithair," yet an enthusiastic admirer of Gladstone. He made the best translation known of the Roman Breviary, and was the first to import beavers from Canada. For the funeral the widow, knowing her late husband's wishes, telegraphed to a publisher for 500 copies of his uncompleted "Odes For the Dead." The curious impulses of the late Marquis may be judged from the fact that the importation of beavers was due to his seeing a book cover depicting a Canadian beaver village. He applied to own them, and cabled for a small colony. Afterwards many members of the nobility, including the Duke of Portland, followed his example.

The advisability of excluding the Chinese is becoming a serious question in England. This is partly due to the China crisis, but more directly to the increasing number of Chinese in London, their frequent appearance in police courts and the increasing number of wretched half-caste offspring.

Among the alterations soon to occur in London are the widening of London bridge and the tunneling of the Rotherhithe to Chatham, at a cost of two millions sterling.

With the close of the Newmarket week, race-goers are turning their attention to the match at Hurst park on October 27 between the English horse Bager, trained by Englishmen and ridden by an English jockey, and the American horse, Royal Flush, trained by Americans. The fact that Hurst park has added a historic Ascot gold cup, valued at £1,000, to the stake of £500 a side, lends additional interest to the race, and the additional prize of £1,000 and a Morrison Canon will have the mount on Eager.

Str. Victorian—Fare 50c. to Seattle.

PER REFRIGERATOR CAR
MacLaren's
Imperial and Roquefort Cheese...
All Sizes. Perfectly Fresh.
HUDSON'S BAY CO.
AGENTS.

You Owe It
To yourself to purchase the best groceries that are offered and to do this you should come to us, where the freshest and choicest groceries are always in stock, and sold at the lowest market prices.
GRAHAM FLOUR (10lb. sack)25c.
ROLLED OATS (7lb. sack)25c.
CONDENSED MILK10c. tin.
ARMOUR'S SLICED HAM AND BACON30c. tin.
CREAMERY BUTTER25c. lb.
MORGAN'S EASTERN OYSTERS—ALLWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE.
Dixie H. Ross & Co.

FLANNELS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Grey and Colored Flannels
AT MILL PRICES.
J. PIERCY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. - VICTORIA, B.C.

GENUINE DOUBLE BOILED ENGLISH
LINSEED OIL \$1 Per Gal.
WHITE LEAD, \$7.45 and \$7.80 per 100 lbs.
J. W. MELLOR, - - 76 & 78 FORT ST

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, as hotel proprietors of the Arlington and Alberni Hotels, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Thos. Jackson retiring.
All debts owing by the late firm will be paid by Augustus Labelle, who will continue the business, and all accounts due to the late firm are to be paid to said Augustus Labelle.
Dated at Alberni, B. C., this 1st day of October, A. D. 1900.
AUGUSTUS LABELLE.
THOMAS JACKSON.

Victoria Transfer Co.
LIMITED.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. 1883.
Livery & Hack Stables
19, 21, 23 Broughton St., foot of Broad HAKES, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS AND RUSSIES SUPPLIED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
TELEPHONE CALL 129.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

A SEA BATH AT HOME

The salutary effects of salt water bathing can hardly be overestimated. Besides being an excellent remedial agent in certain diseases, it revitalizes the whole system and gives the bathers a sense of freshness and cleanliness unknown to one who has never tried it. Our sea salt comes from the most salubrious spot on the Atlantic Coast. Put up in 8 pound bags, 50 cents.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. MORISON & CO., CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS
Telephone 85. 55 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

Lively Time

At Brandon

Sir Hibbert Tupper and Mr. Sifton Talk Before a Large Audience.

Liberals Pack the Meeting and Attempt to Prevent Fair Discussion.

Brandon, Oct. 13.—Sir Hibbert Tupper and Hon. Clifford Sifton discussed the administration of the Yukon to-night before an immense audience in the skating rink here. Special trains were run from Winnipeg and different points in the constituency of Brandon, and there were over 3,000 people present. Sir Hibbert Tupper, who appeared for the first time before a Brandon audience, was received with tremendous applause when he mounted the platform.

Mr. Sifton also got an ovation.

Sir Hibbert, in a speech lasting an hour, went into affairs dealing with the Yukon.

The speaker was interrupted much by cheers, frequently by groans.

Mr. Sifton followed, avoiding some of the charges preferred by Sir Hibbert, and denying others point blank.

Sir Hibbert was to have replied to Mr. Sifton for half an hour, but the Liberals had evidently packed the meeting with men determined to prevent this. Sir Hibbert was heard with difficulty and only for brief intervals at a time. When he began to roast the Minister of the Interior severely the hoodlums would applaud so that the audience might not hear. The sober-minded members of the audience resented this, but could not prevent it.

Nanaimo, Oct. 13.—The Conservative convention this afternoon received with regret Mr. Bryden's letter declining the nomination. The convention then chose a candidate, whose nomination will not be publicly announced until Monday, though it is generally believed to be Mr. A. P. Wolley.

Grand Forks, Oct. 13.—A. H. MacNeill, the Conservative candidate for Yale-Cariboo, and Mayor Goodhue of Rossland addressed a big meeting to-night. Great enthusiasm was displayed. The speakers reviewed the various issues of the campaign, and Mayor Goodhue laid stress upon the refusal of Mr. Smith Curtis, M. P., who is here, to attend the meeting and reply on behalf of the Liberal candidate.

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—Nominating conventions are being held daily, and within the week it is likely all candidates will be chosen.

Winnipeg, Oct. 13.—J. J. Mac-Gee, clerk of the Privy Council and Ottawa, arrived in the city this morning by the Imperial Limited. He will administer the oath to Col. McMillan, who will be sworn in as Lieutenant-governor of the province on Monday.

BLACK FLAGS.

Leader Leaves Canton to Act as Bodyguard to Empress.

Paris, Oct. 13.—A trustworthy cable despatch from Shanghai says that Gen. Li, the chief of the Black Flags, has left Canton at the head of a considerable force, and that he will accompany the Empress Dowager, who is expected to arrive at Siang Fu, capital of the province of Shen Si, for the purpose of acting as her bodyguard. The despatch adds it is believed that the Dowager Empress will arrive at Siang Fu about October 20.

London, Oct. 13.—The Times publishes to-day Dr. Morrison's mail accounts of events that led up to the siege of Peking. He says that the Boxers only became important after the German occupation of Kiau Chow. The Chinese were ascribing the disastrous drought and famine with other troubles to the judgment of heaven for unbelief in the doctrine of the Boxer movement, according to Dr. Morrison, as a means of diverting popular wrath from herself to the foreigners and appointed Yu Heien, founder of the Boxers, to be governor of Shan Tung in March, 1899. Thus, under imperial protection, the Boxers preached the doctrine that it was the foreigners and not the Empress Dowager who had aroused the wrath of the gods.

"As if in answer to the Boxers, came anti-foreign outrages," continues the correspondent, "culminating in the destruction of the railway station at Peking. The long-awaited rains came on May 28, and were regarded as a sign of the direct sanction of higher powers to the work of Boxers."

SCHOONERS WRECKED.
Storm Flayed Havoc Off Nova Scotia Coast.

Halifax, Oct. 13.—Eight schooners were wrecked Thursday night as a result of the storm—seven British and one American craft. No lives were lost, so far as known.

Victorians

From Dawson

Three Men Belonging to This City Return from the Yukon.

They Came by the City of Seattle Which Carried Much Gold.

Peter Davidson, formerly of the Victoria Truck & Dray Co.; George Baker, formerly of the ice wagon for the Victoria Ice Co., and Peter McLagan, another Victorian, arrived home yesterday morning from the Klondike district. McLagan brought a large amount of gold. He was foreman for the G. J. Gohmann Co., on Hunker creek. This company intend to install much machinery this winter, and work on a more extensive scale next summer. They were about to suspend work for the winter when McLagan left.

The Victorians came down on the steamer City of Seattle, which reached Seattle from Skagway on Friday, with 282 passengers and \$750,000 in gold. The gold was in seventy-two strong boxes, of which one was consigned by the Bank of British North America to the Selby Shilling Works at San Francisco. Another, whose name has been so prominently identified with the Klondike since its discovery by George Carmack in August, 1897, had two boxes, a portion of the cleanup of his Eldorado mine. The Canadian Bank of Commerce of Dawson sent a large amount to the Seattle assay office.

The Seattle's passengers included many of the Klondike's leading miners and business men, notable among them, E. P. Anderson, Dan McGilvray, Andrew Nelson, J. H. Griffin, Charles Nourse, E. L. Webster and J. E. Booge. McGilvray and Nelson are among the Klondike's richest miners. The latter is a Bonanza operator, and McGilvray has valuable interests on Dominion and Eldorado creeks.

The Klondike is having more or less trouble with smallpox. There are eighteen cases in Dawson and the district, though, fortunately, there had not been a death up to the time of departure. As a rule the cases were mild in form and many of the patients were convalescent. On October 1 the Yukon, which had about eighty passengers left Dawson. The steamer was then making her last trip up the river. She expected to return to Thirty-Mile river, and after securing some machinery, put back to White Horse and go into winter quarters.

The rest of the Klondike passengers of the Seattle, numbering fully 200, came up the river on the Pingree and other vessels. They report that the water is low in the Yukon, with ice flowing into the main stream from many of its tributaries. The White, Stearns and Klondike rivers are all in the Yukon, which has been made by pioneers on the stream as to the time the river would probably close, a majority being of the opinion that steam navigation could not obtain later than October 20.

The returned miners report that there is general excitement on the Yukon and in the Klondike over the Stewart river strike. They say the stampede from Dawson and other camps continues. The diggings are located near the headwaters of the McQuestin, a tributary of the Stewart. They are shallow, and it is claimed that experienced miners have been making from \$20 to \$50 per day to the man. There are, they state, fully 500 claims located and probably 700 people in the district, a majority of whom will winter there. All reports from the camp indicate that a rich and permanent district has been found.

Great preparations are being made for Klondike winter work. Not less than 2,000 men will be employed on Gold Run river. Dominion and Sulphur combined will employ as many more. Eldorado, Bonanza and others of the older established creeks will not be extensively worked this winter. The introduction of improved mining machinery has made it possible to work them to better advantage during the summer.

Jesse Moore's "AA" whiskey is a gentleman's drink.

GALVESTON RELIEF.
Sir Henry Irving Will Have a Wonderful Gathering of Artists.

London, Oct. 13.—Sir Henry Irving's Galveston relief benefit at Drury Lane, October 16 promises to be the most important social theatrical feat of the season. The programme includes the entire company of Drury Lane. The funds for the relief of the victims of the "Julius Caesar," Marie Tempest's "English Nell," Wyndham's "David Garrick," George Alexander's "Debt of Honor," Irving's "Waterloo," and almost all the best artists in London. Mme. Melba promised to sing, but finding this to be impossible, she made a handsome contribution to the fund.

BETTER MAIL FACILITIES.
Alberni Anxious to Get Three Mails a Week.

Alberni, Oct. 12.—Mr. Guilford, Indian agent here, left on Monday morning for Poudre Creek, where he has a number of place, who had just returned from the South, the missionary, Mr. Swartout, was afraid they had come in contact with other swine in the vicinity of smallpox, near Seattle, so wired Mr. Guilford to come down to vaccinate them.

The cable for the aerial tram at the Moller mine came up on the last boat, and will soon be in place. In two weeks it is anticipated that the first shipment of ore will take place.

Another communication regarding the mail change was received here and there seems no reason why we should not have mail service from the Yukon. The authorities here are not to be totally blind to the requirements of a fact growing mining community.

A COTTON MONOPOLY.
Nienaguna Government Grants Exclusive Right to Manufacture.

Managua, Nienaguna, Oct. 13.—The Nienaguna government has conceded to Senor Pedro Mas, a citizen of Mexico, the exclusive right for five years to manufacture cotton articles with English machinery. The import of cotton into Nienaguna shall be duty free, while the government maintains a high tax on manufactured cotton goods.

Frank McGregor committed suicide on Friday night at St. Thomas, Ont., after having attempted to take the life of his sweetheart, Bertha Batty, by firing three shots, one of which inflicted a flesh wound.

Hickman-Tye Hardware Co.

Importers of : : : LIMITED.
IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE, PIPE, FITTINGS,
CUTLERY, GARDEN TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS AND RUBBER GOODS.

MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

37 & 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B. C.
Telephone 59. P. O. Box 613.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Boys' Pranks With a Hand—Conservatives Rally—Ladies' Hockey Club.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Oct. 13.—J. C. Gwillam, W. H. Boyd and S. McIntosh, of the Atlin geological survey party, are in Vancouver. According to Mr. Gwillam, Atlin is looking more promising from a mining point of view than ever before. A great deal of work has been done during the past season on the Atlin and along the bottom of the old river beds. The Lord Ernest Hamilton syndicate are now exploiting hydraulic propositions. Mr. Gwillam says that over 200 claims have been recorded on Chilcat creek, the scene of the new discoveries.

A reform story for boys was never more needed than at present in Vancouver. Scarcely a day passes that Vancouver's bad boys are not chronicled in the newspapers as having done serious mischief. The latest escapade of some East End boys was to push a hand-car, used on the construction work of the local Island railway, to the top of an incline and let it tear down the hill unguided. The car came in contact with two freight cars at the end of the hill and smashed itself to pieces.

The first rally of the organized army of workers in the Conservative cause took place at the Conservative committee rooms last night. A committee room for each ward has been secured, and the committee rooms will be open for the public on Monday.

At last annual meeting of the Vancouver Ladies' Hockey Club, the following officers were elected: Captain, Miss L. Philpot; vice-captain, Miss Burns; secretary-treasurer, Miss Campion. The team commences practice on Tuesday, October 16.

MGR. FALCONIO.

Papal Delegate Welcomed by Roman Catholics in Westminster.

Vancouver, Oct. 13.—Mgr. Falconio, the apostolic delegate, has arrived in New Westminster. Archbishop Domett will meet the vice-papal party at Glacier, while many other prominent citizens met them at New Westminster Junction. On the arrival of Mgr. Falconio at Westminster station a large gathering greeted them, and the clergy and citizens in carriages escorted him to St. Peter's cathedral, where a short service was held, attended by the Roman Catholic population and a large number of Protestants.

Mgr. Falconio, who was born at Passetto, Italy, September 20, 1842. He became a priest January 4, 1866, and spent many years in educational work in Halifax and other Canadian cities. On being recalled to Italy he was consecrated bishop July 11, 1895, and on November 10, 1895, he was named to the archiepiscopal seat of Acerenza and Matera. On August 3, 1899, it was decided to establish a permanent representative of the papal office here, and Mgr. Falconio was chosen. He will baptize the bells for the new Roman cathedral in Vancouver on their arrival by the next steamship from the Orient.

CRIMINAL LIBEL.
Tom Keith to Enter Suit Against a Nanaimo Paper—Mayor Bate Pleaded.

Nanaimo, Oct. 13.—Mr. Tom Keith has decided to enter a suit against the Nanaimo Herald for criminal libel contained in a series of anonymous letters published by that paper lately severely criticizing his conduct.

Mayor Bate returned to-day from England. He says nothing is too good for Canada now over there. He received a favorable impression from officials and cannot praise too highly the cordiality of the Agent-General's assistants, who showed him round London. He says there is a great re-awakening of interest in British Columbia in capitalistic circles, and believes next year will see the province a favorite with investors.

The Nanaimo lady minstrels gave an excellent show to-night to a large audience, for the benefit of the Victoria Protestant Orphanage. The performance will be repeated Monday.

A movement is on foot to form a string orchestra, including the violin, guitar and banjo players of the city. Twenty-five names are already on the list. Also steps are being taken toward the formation of a whist club.

BETTER MAIL FACILITIES.
Alberni Anxious to Get Three Mails a Week.

Alberni, Oct. 12.—Mr. Guilford, Indian agent here, left on Monday morning for Poudre Creek, where he has a number of place, who had just returned from the South, the missionary, Mr. Swartout, was afraid they had come in contact with other swine in the vicinity of smallpox, near Seattle, so wired Mr. Guilford to come down to vaccinate them.

The cable for the aerial tram at the Moller mine came up on the last boat, and will soon be in place. In two weeks it is anticipated that the first shipment of ore will take place.

Another communication regarding the mail change was received here and there seems no reason why we should not have mail service from the Yukon. The authorities here are not to be totally blind to the requirements of a fact growing mining community.

A COTTON MONOPOLY.
Nienaguna Government Grants Exclusive Right to Manufacture.

Managua, Nienaguna, Oct. 13.—The Nienaguna government has conceded to Senor Pedro Mas, a citizen of Mexico, the exclusive right for five years to manufacture cotton articles with English machinery. The import of cotton into Nienaguna shall be duty free, while the government maintains a high tax on manufactured cotton goods.

Frank McGregor committed suicide on Friday night at St. Thomas, Ont., after having attempted to take the life of his sweetheart, Bertha Batty, by firing three shots, one of which inflicted a flesh wound.

Victoria Theatre

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

OCTOBER 17th & 18th,

THE VICTORIA DRAMATIC CLUB

In Hawtreys' Farce Comedy

The Private Secretary

As a testimonial to Mr. F. Finch-Smith, stage manager of the club, and late of the first Canadian Contingent, to South Africa.

Regular Prices. Sale of reserved seats opens Tuesday morning at Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

Thanksgiving Entertainment

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

BACHELORS AND BENEDICTS

AT THE

METROPOLITAN CHURCH

On Thursday, October 19th,

INCLUDING DINNER.

Grand Concert: Fine Art Exhibition: Photographic Display: Games, etc.

TICKETS 25c ONLY.

DINNER: 5:30 TO 7:30.

ROYAL FLORAL NURSERY, 207 FORT ST.

DUTCH BULBS.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED

WM. DODDS.

Estate of J. E. Martin, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all claims against the above estate must be sent in to the undersigned on or before November 15th. No claims will be recognized after this date.

H. J. MARTIN.

13 Simcoe Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—To rent or lease, five roomed cottage. Address Cottage, this office. 014

WANTED—A house to house canvasser. Capital selling proposition. Good terms to competent person. Call between hours of 10 and 12 a.m., or 3 and 5 p.m. Office corner Gordon and Courtney streets. 014

WANTED—To rent, a small house for two; state rent. S. S. this office. 014

WANTED—Women to look after children, half day. Apply 132 Katherine, Beacon Hill. 014

WANTED—Carpet salesman, a hustler; also junior dry goods salesman; good opportunity for energetic, hustling men. Apply P. O. Box 63, Nanaimo. 014

WANTED—To buy, partnership in established business in Victoria. Apply by mail, Partner, P. O. Drawer 634. 014

WANTED—Messenger boys at C. P. R. Telegraph. 014

YOUNG MAN desires board and lodging in private family; state terms. Address X, this office. 014

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell real estate, call on J. E. Church, Trueman avenue. 014

WANTED—A smart boy. Apply B. C. Soap Works. 014

WANTED—A person thoroughly conversant with the pulp industry for a similar business, about to be started at Ladysmith. Apply A. S. C. P. O. Ladysmith. 014

WANTED—Room, centrally located, suitable for weekly class meetings. Address P. this office. 013

WANTED—Horses or cattle to feed for the winter. Address A. G. Snelling, Royal Oak P. O. 013

WANTED—Lady for chocolate dipper and clerking. Apply Little Sweetland. 011

WE WANT MORE FAMILY WORKERS to work for us day or evening; pleasant work; no canvassing; good pay; no experience needed. Write for position to-day, Yorkshire Manufacturing Company, 701 Yonge street, Toronto. 011

YOUNG MAN—First-class stenographer, several years' experience in law office, desires position in a law office; best of references. Address Stenographer, this office. 011

AGENTS WANTED—To sell our Boer-Bri-los War and Family Record Pictures. Our agents make from \$100 to \$200 a month canvassing these beautiful pieces of art. See our large ads. (every day) in every part of his paper. Home Novelty Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. 012

WANTED—A partner, prepared to invest in a well established business. Books open to inspection. Apply first by letter to A. B., this office. 022

HAVE YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES repaired by G. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker, he don't charge credit prices. Repairing Depot, 50 Fort street. 012

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A.F. & A.M., meets 3rd Wednesday of each month—Masonic Temple, 80 Douglas St.—8 p.m. A. MAXWELL MUIR, Secretary.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

Properties For Sale by the B.C. Land & Investment Agency Ltd., 40 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

In nearly all cases easy terms can be obtained. We have many properties for sale not included in this list. Inquire at 40 Government street.

COOK STREET (cor. of Chatham street)—Five two-story dwellings; one acre of ground; convenient; \$35,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in good locality, \$1,800. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE FARMS on the Mainland and especially in Fraser valley, 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

DENMAN ISLAND—100 acres, giving evidence just above Cook street; ideal building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE—Fine two-story residence; one acre land; grand view; \$8,500; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. YATES AND COOK STREETS—Two story dwelling, \$3,500; cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

RICHARDSON STREET—Full lot and 7-roomed cottage, \$2,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HARRISON STREET—Lot and nice cottage, \$1,750; \$250 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. MENZIES AND NIAGARA STS.—One acre, \$3,500; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET (near Cook street)—Lot 60x120; cottage six rooms, \$1,100; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NIAGARA STREET—14 lots and 2-story dwelling, \$1,500; extremely easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JOHNSON STREET (above Douglas)—Lot 60x120, 3-story brick and basement, 60x120; well located for factory of any kind; owner leaving; must be sold at easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA WEST (cor. of Mary and Frederick streets)—Two lots, with handsome building site; fine view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ONE HUNDRED MONTHLY PAYMENTS of \$12.50 will buy a nice 5-roomed cottage, James Bay. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SECOND STREET—Good 2-story house and stable lot, \$2,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

KINGSTON STREET—2-story dwelling, 60x120, James Bay, for \$1,900. \$300 cash, balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET—Cottage and double front lot, \$550, \$100 cash and balance on time. This is cheaper than paying rent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

McLEOD STREET—Five-roomed cottage and lot 72x120 for \$1,800; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COLLINS STREET—Running through to Beechy street, 1/2 lot, 5-roomed cottage, 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JAMES BAY—Nice cottage and lot, 54 by 180, facing south, on a good street; price \$1,800; \$200 cash, balance on easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—House, containing two stores. Leased to responsible tenant. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BATTERY STREET, Beacon Hill—Full sized lot and good 2-story dwelling, \$2,100. This is cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOURTH STREET—24 acres; has been under cultivation; price \$1,750, \$250 down, balance on time, 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A MODERN RESIDENCE, with 18 acres of land; all under cultivation; beautiful garden; well stocked with fruit; flowers and shade trees; see frontage; only 15 minutes' walk from Fort street car; will be sold with smaller acreage. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—3 1/2 acres, cleared; very pretty site; cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

THE ARM—1 1/2 acres, cleared; waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water; fruit trees; great potentialities; amount of purchase money may be returned on mortgage at 6 per cent.; \$3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SALT SPRING ISLAND, Ganges Harbor—20 acres, good modern 4-rooming, with all modern conveniences; good harbor; communication with Victoria; good fishing and boating; only \$1,400. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NORTH SAANICH—Three or four very good farms. Call and see our list. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 230 acres, within five miles of port office; blocks of five acres each; easy terms. Full particulars at 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD ROAD—11 acres, all cleared; well improved. Barn. Ready for cultivation. \$1,800. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building lot, 100x100, with 1/2 acre of land; good grounds, about 1 1/2 acres; cheap

Now is the Time to Look for Winter Floor Coverings.

Extra Heavy English Wool Kensington Squares. A variety of sizes in pretty 2 tone Art Shades. Very warm and comfortable.

Brussels Carpets.

ENDLESS VARIETY.

Rich Dark Shades in Turkish designs and colorings, so suitable for Dining Room, Hall or Smoking Room, to the very neat and pretty floral patterns in Pale Blue, Cream, Rose, Heliotrope, etc., making the prettiest Bedroom Carpet imaginable. Not expensive either.

You Get the Very Best at \$1.50 per Yard.

Hearth Rugs.

Our Hearth Rug Assortment is very complete and comprises the best productions of John Crossley & Sons, and other noted makers.



This is a photograph of a third section of our Carpet Department, which covers one-half of our entire second floor. Our Drapery and Manchester Department occupies the other half. We have been repeatedly told by people just from large Eastern cities that ours is the finest Carpet Showroom in Canada. Let us show you how nicely we can furnish your home throughout.

Weiler Bros., Cor. Government and Broughton Streets, Victoria, B. C. Complete Furnishers

More Gold From Wreck Bay

Steamer Willapa Brings Buckleful News From West Coast.

Four Thousand Dollars in Dust Ready For Shipment Next Trip.

Steamer Willapa arrived from Ahousett and way ports on the West Coast yesterday morning, and news was given by her of still another discovery of black gold-bearing sand on the West Coast of the Island. The latest find is still nearer Victoria than even that found just below Cloose. It is located on the Jordan river not far from where the river enters the Pacific in San Juan harbor. A few days ago M. Moran, a prospector, staked the first claim there, and it is said he has brought down some good specimens of the sand found there. How rich the new found area is, or how extensive, could not be learned.

From the Cloose finds scant news was received. Little in the way of development work is yet being done there, but it is expected that work will commence shortly. T. Daykin, the discoverer, went up by the Willapa to Wreck Bay to see the machines, flume and workings there, with a view of having the claim completed to bring the water to the beach, are not being worked now. The larger machine has four amalgam plates thickly coated with quicksilver, and these catch all the gold from the black sand thrown into the sluices and washed over them. The colors are seen in the tailings. The miners intend to work as long as the weather will permit. It is feared that the heavy winter tides, though, will compel them to stop work for a period, for the wintry seas sweep right up on to the beach where they are now working. They expect to take at least \$300,000 from the property.

When the Willapa was at Uchulet on her down trip, Mr. Sutton received a letter from Mr. Graham, who is in charge of the mining operations, saying that on Thursday when the plates were taken around the edges. This, with the proceeds of the days previous, will help to make up the shipment of \$4,000 to be sent down on the Willapa on the next trip, on which she starts to-morrow evening.

News of mining development on other parts of the Coast was received by the

Willapa. At the Monitor mine on Alberni Canal, the men were hard at work building the supports for the wire for the aerial tramway. The Willapa landed the cable, and the work of stringing it 1,400 feet up the mountain side from the canal to the mine has been commenced ere now. If the work of taking out the ore progresses as promised, the Monitor mine will soon be shipping. The framework had about been completed when the steamer called, and the iron ore buckets were already on hand.

At the properties at Sarieta, Copper Island and Sechart, and at the quartz property of the Dewdney Syndicate at Sidney Inlet there was also much activity. Things also looked very lively at some of the properties on Clayoquot Sound.

Among the passengers of the steamer were several prospectors from Clayoquot Sound, Douglas Charles, D. W. Gardner and S. E. Irwin. Mr. Gardner has some rich claims near Elk river. Mr. Caples says there are many prospectors about Clayoquot Sound, and things look very bright there.

The passenger list was small. There were G. Hamer and W. Wynde, from Wreck Bay; Mr. and Mrs. Jones, from Alberni; C. W. Wright, from San Juan; Fraser, W. Paschins, and A. D. Dadds, a Vancouver commercial man, and W. Hutchins, representing S. B. Greening & Co., who has been up looking after business.

No sailing schooners were on the Coast when the Willapa called at the various ports, and no news was heard of any of the vessels.

The steamer will sail again for Coast points to-morrow night.

C. P. N. CHANGES.

Yosemite Replaces R. P. Rithet on the New Westminster Route.

Steamer R. P. Rithet will be replaced to-morrow on the New Westminster route by the steamer Yosemite, which will continue on that route for the winter. The steamer will commence running on the old schedule, leaving here at 1 a.m. on Tuesday morning. The steamer is being overhauled, and it is said that she will soon replace the Islander on the Vancouver run.

LUMBER SHIPPERS BUSY.

R. P. Rithet's Freight and Shipping Report Says They Are Delayed by Lack of Carriers.

R. P. Rithet & Co.'s monthly freight and shipping report for September, which is now issued, says: "There has been a further advance in grain freights, since the date of our last circular, but business has been limited, owing to the continued scarcity of vessels. Lumber tonnage remains in about the same position, with little change in rates. Export business being somewhat dull, a more plentiful supply of vessels may be looked for before long. The mills are still kept busy with orders taken some time ago, the filling of which was delayed for want of carriers. The first salmon ship to sail was the Clan MacKenzie. The other vessels are due to arrive this month, or early in November. Present advices from the schooners report stormy weather in Behring sea, and the probability of not much more than a half catch. Seals are said to be as plentiful as former years."

NEW FISHERY STEAMERS.

Tenders Called For the Construction of Two New Government Craft.

The marine and fisheries department are calling for tenders for the construction of the two new steamers for the fisheries protection service. The plans and specifications are on the way from Ottawa, and are expected to arrive at the local office of the marine and fisheries department to-morrow. Tenders will be received at the head office of the marine and fisheries department at Ottawa until the first of November. The tenders called for the vessels to be built in this city, Vancouver, Nanaimo or New Westminster.

BUCKINGHAM ARRIVES.

The Sugar-Laden Steamer From Java Passes Up to Vancouver—Another Sugar Steamer Coming.

The British steamer Buckingham, a 1,570-ton tramp, commanded by Capt. Cole, arrived off the outer wharf yesterday afternoon, from Kuchinotzu, from which port she sailed on September 20, with a full cargo of raw Java sugar for the B. C. Sugar Refinery, and after taking Pilot Robertson and Stevedore Alex. McDermott on board, she passed up to Vancouver. The Buckingham will take a cargo of lumber from one of the British Columbia mills.

Another steamer coming to Vancouver for the B. C. Sugar Refinery with a cargo of sugar, is the 2,024-ton British steamer Royalist. At last advices she had reached Java to load.

COMING TO ESQUIMALT.

Capt. Casement Will Have Command of H. M. S. Amphion on Her Return to This Station.

Capt. J. Casement, who commanded the Amphion on her commission in the North Pacific fleet, has been again appointed to the command of that cruiser, which is to relieve the Leander. The Amphion was commissioned at Davenport two weeks ago. She has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted at a cost of \$27,000. The Imperieuse, formerly flagship of Admiral Palliser on this station, has been also refitted at Davenport, and ten improved quick-firing guns have been placed on her, in the stead of her six-inch breechloaders. The cost of refitting her for a four-years' commission amounted to \$30,000.

SAILING SHIPS DUE.

The Killmalle With Coal and Carl With General Merchandise Expected Daily From England.

The British ship Killmalle, which is bringing a cargo of coal from Cardiff for Her Majesty's navy, and the German ship Carl, which is bringing a cargo of general merchandise consigned to Robt. Ward, are both fully due. They are making long passages. Both are out 103 days, which is at least two, if not three, weeks over the average time for passages from England to the Roads. Several vessels have made the voyage in two-thirds the time already taken by the Carl and Killmalle, which left on the same day. The fastest of these passages was that made by the British ship Furi-

tan, which brought a cargo of coal from Cardiff to Esquimalt in 107 days, marking the fastest passage yet made. Another fast passage made from England to this port was that made some years ago by the British ship Titania, whose master, Capt. Dunn met death at New Westminster by falling from the wharf on to a scow lying below. The two inbound vessels have not been spoken since within a few days of their departure.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Tacoma, of the Northern Pacific line, is to sail on Tuesday for the Orient. The steamer Glenogle, of this line, is now bound from Yokohama to this port, and is due to arrive on Friday next.

Plans have been prepared for two new C. P. R. steamers to run between Nelson and Kootenay Landing, in connection with the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

The C. P. R. bulletin reports the arrival at New York yesterday of the American liner St. Paul, the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, and the Cunard liner Lucania.

The German bark Silo, which took a large cargo of lumber from Chemainus for Liverpool, arrived at her destination on October 6. The Renee Rickmers, which took lumber from Chemainus for Hull, was spoken on September 15, in latitude 15 north longitude, 27 west. German bark Atlanta is 30 days out from Santa Rosalia for the Royal Roads. The British bark Serena is on berth at Mollendo for Victoria.

Scrofula in the blood shows itself sooner or later in swellings, sores, eruptions, but Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cures it.

A GROWING BUSINESS.

Progress of Sunshine Manufacturing Company and Behnsen's Cigar Factory.

Victoria is rapidly taking a foremost position among the cities of the West as a manufacturing centre. One of the most promising of the local industries, which have been established in Victoria during the past year is the business of the Sunshine Manufacturing Company, with which institution is also incorporated a cigar factory, both concerns being under the management of Mr. H. F. W. Behnsen, who is well and favorably known to Victorians.

Mr. Behnsen's initial engagement in business enterprises in Victoria began in 1881, when he assumed the position of manager of the Kurtz Cigar Manufacturing Company. At that time the company only employed six hands, but under Mr. Behnsen's management the business grew and thrived until a few years later there were 65 people employed, and the pay-roll was \$900 per week.

Mr. Behnsen was with Kurtz & Co. up to 1897, when he severed his connection with the firm and joined in the rush to the Klondike. Fortune did not smile upon him there, and in July, 1899, he returned to Victoria. Soon after his return he engaged in business, establishing the Sunshine Manufacturing Company's works at Spring Ridge. Since then the business has grown rapidly, and the building accommodations have had to be very largely increased.

The Sunshine Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Behnsen is manager, devotes its attention to the manufacture of pure malt vinegar, washing powder, disinfectants, shoe blacking in paste and

cakes, window polish, and blueing. Already a gratifying demand for the company's goods exists. A specialty is made of the pure malt vinegar. Beer is brewed from the malt and turned into generators and allowed to ferment into vinegar. As a consequence a splendid article is obtained, which is not eclipsed by fluids which are manufactured by the use of chemicals. The disinfecting fluids which are to be as good as the product of Jay's factory in England, and it is now in daily use in the Jubilee hospital.

The cigar manufactory is conducted by Behnsen & Co. The leading brands will be named "Our Ball Dog" and "Behnsen's Own." They will be an excellent article, and on sale with all local dealers on Monday.

The beautiful exercises of the Ralston physical culture system add exquisite pleasure to the returning impulses of health. They tire without exhaustion, and their momentary tax is followed by a rebound of strength that invites more vigor. The remarkable principle of resting one part of the body while working another has never before been applied either to hygiene or to general physical culture. The proof of the great value attached to the Ralston system has impressed itself on the thinking portion of the public in almost every important section of America. Teachers, schools and communities are rapidly adopting it. Physicians, who ordinarily cling to old notions, are willing to abandon their fixed ideas and recommend Ralston to their patients.

One or two illustrations of this growing recognition may not be out of place. A prominent physician, who preferred the use of drugs to everything else, had for his patient a very wealthy merchant, who had already suffered from too much medicine. He made a reverse contract, by which he paid his doctor so much a day for every day of freedom from sickness, and so much was taken off the bill for every day the merchant was ill. The use of medicines proved more and more disastrous, until finally the doctor, finding himself the loser, yielded up his prejudices, and told his patient to take the new prescription, Ralstonism. As a result the man got completely well and has remained so.

Another doctor, who, a few years ago, declared that he did not wish to have anything to do with Ralstonism, and predicted its end as a fad long before the close of 1895, recently made the following statement: "I am ill-at-ease in my mind because of a gross injustice I have done to the cause of Ralstonism, and I wish to say that I now recognize the value of the great work it is doing. Two patients of mine became pupils of your system of physical training, and thereby were cured of maladies that in my profession are regarded as hopeless. In this community I received a severe rebuke, because I advised them not to take the trouble to learn the Ralston system, as I believed it would do them no good; and, when it actually cured them, I had to suffer. He went on to say that nature was the best medicine he could prescribe, and he gave practical proof of this earnestness by becoming a high degree Ralstonite.

The fact that more than ten thousand persons have recently been advised by leading physicians to practice Ralston physical culture, whereas a few years

ago nearly all doctors attempted to ignore Ralstonism, speaks conclusively of the growth, the strength and the permanency of the system. That it has come to stay is now admitted. The general public interest in it in certain localities was ascribed to a fad some years ago. That time has passed. It is everywhere spreading and is winning the good opinions of the intelligent classes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

NOT SATISFIED.

Sir:—Certain charges have recently been made against the administration of the health department by one of the physicians of this city; charges, you will agree with me, of a most serious character. Involving not only the health of Victorians, but also the life and death of patients when professional aid is sought of rival practitioners. Now, I submit that the action of the board of health last evening is not what the public have a right to expect, a whitewashing process, without minute examination into the statements of accuser and accused is not to be tolerated by the people of this city. We have had, unfortunately, too much professional bickering and etiquette. It is now high time that this should cease. The public interest demands an impartial investigation into the statements made against the health department, and His Worship, the Mayor, and board should leave no stone unturned to determine who is right in the matter. I would tell the tale, and I would suggest, in fairness to both parties, that the examination might be made by an Eastern medical institute of repute. Let not a shadow of doubt rest upon either party, establish the guilt, and punish the culprit. Will the Mayor to his duty.

H. L. SMITH.

DOCTORS' DISAGREEMENTS.

Sir:—As I have no desire to perpetuate the gross indiscretion of the physicians who, contrary to their code and professional injunction, rushed headlong into print before the matter had been dealt with by the board of health, I take this opportunity of correcting misstatements which, on account of my offer to be present not being accepted, I can make only through the press. The necessity of the municipality having a complete apparatus for the examination and diagnosis of diphtheria has been made manifestly apparent by the fact that, in the last few days, and the action of the board in this respect has shown their culpable ignorance or inexcusable indifference. The medical diagnosis is the recognized method which is in vogue in all up-to-date cities, and is the most reliable of all tests, and more than a surprise to anyone who has even a smattering of bacteriological knowledge, I admit that the test is not absolute proof, but it gives evidence of much greater value than any other known methods.

As to the provincial authorities doing this work, I have twice sent specimens to the provincial office, and twice found Dr. Pagan absent.

With reference to the examination of the children attending the public schools, my meaning was apparently misunderstood. Dr. Fraser knows full well what kind of supervision I had reference to, and with the exception of a few complicated cases, the whole public school population could be examined in six days. This is not a provincial matter, but a matter for the city authorities to deal with (including the school board).

With reference to the evidence given by Mr. Wilson, with the exception of the part relating to the opening of the child's mouth with a spoon, it is hardly necessary to state that his evidence is a tissue of falsehoods throughout. He only states what he was told, and he, personally, is not culpable.

With reference to the case which I accompanied to the hospital, I examined the throat several times, finding no membrane. When he reached the hospital I told Dr. Hassel that this case had come from an infected district. He examined the throat but found no membrane. I then examined with a large reflector and found a slight membrane. Dr. Hassel then ordered the child in quarantine. The lack had been dismissed before the diagnosis for diphtheria had been made. I acted quickly in this case, and I admit somewhat irregularly, but I acted to save life, and was successful.

The parts of this discussion which are of importance to the public are Dr. Hart's refusal to accept my offer to assist him in an attempt to save the life of his patient, his refusal to let the medical health officer to take the usual precautions, where a case of diphtheria was reported to him; and, lastly, and by no means least of all, the most unusual action of the board of health in listening to only one side of the question, and their apparent indifference to the necessities of a strict surveillance of the schools. All honor to Ald. Yates and Mr. Williams for their action in this matter at last night's meeting. ERNEST HALL.

Most everyone who has whiskey for sale compares its virtue to Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

Promenade Concert.—The Fifth Regiment band successfully inaugurated their season of promenade concerts at the Drill hall last night. The audience was a large one, despite the disagreeable weather, and the enthusiastic applause with which the various numbers of the programme were received, proved that the music was thoroughly appreciated. Next Saturday night the band will present a programme of exceptional merit, the concert being a testimonial to Bandmaster Finn, who is at present confined to his bed in St. Joseph's hospital. One of the best talents of the city will take part in this concert.

CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

By far the most important part of digestion takes place in the intestines, and it is folly to expect stomach medicines to cure a severe case of indigestion or dyspepsia. The kidneys, liver and bowels must first be made regular and active, and the only remedy which acts directly on these organs is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are purely vegetable, act pleasantly and naturally, and possibly cure dyspepsia, biliousness, and stomach troubles. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box; take no substitute.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.

Limited Liability,

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

One year\$6 00
Six months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year\$1 25
Six months 75
Three months 40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen is passing through deep waters of affliction. Her tears for the death of her son Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, have hardly been dried before she is called upon to spend anxious hours awaiting tidings from her eldest daughter, the Dowager Empress of Germany, who apparently is drawing very near the veil which separates the two worlds. Such grief cannot fail to have a serious effect upon a woman of the Queen's advanced years. It is true that to one who has passed through so many sorrows, an additional grief may not prove too great to be overcome. She has the strength which comes from an abiding faith in the goodness of God. She doubtless looks forward to an early re-union with "those whom she has loved and lost a while." Her strong sense of duty will also support her. Nevertheless there is perhaps no one in all her wide Empire so in need of the prayers of her people as she. Never in all her long reign was there a time when it is more fitting to sing with heart and voice "God Save the Queen."

"A GOOD TIME COMING."

We are going to venture a little way into the field of prophecy, and will premise what is said by the statement that it is based upon "information received," to use the language of the detectives. The prophecy is that Victoria and Vancouver Island generally are on the very threshold of the most prosperous period they have ever enjoyed. At last there seems good ground to believe that the advantages and resources, upon which we have all had so much to say, will be recognized, and an impetus will be given to the material prosperity of this city and the Island which will completely change the complexion of things here. Not one, but several reasons, make us feel warranted in placing this view before the public, and if we do not go into details, it is because the information is not yet in shape to be given out.

This much we will say, namely, that the ball will soon be at the foot of Victoria, and if she does not kick a goal it will be her own fault. Just a word to our people. They must be prepared to do their share in the coming period of development. They are likely to have an opportunity to show their faith in the future of the city and the Island, and much may depend on the manner in which they rise to the occasion.

We wish to add that the conviction, so often expressed in these columns, that Vancouver Island has, in natural resources and advantages of geographical location, that which will make it one of the most prosperous parts of America, and Victoria one of the foremost cities in Canada, is being strengthened day by day. So also is the conviction that unity of effort alone is needed to enable us to enjoy some of the benefits of this potential wealth. It is pleasant to be able to say that recent events indicate that hereafter there is likely to be less discord among those whose interests are substantially identical, and that when the time comes for a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, everybody will buckle down to it, and we will by a grand effort place our city and the Island in the very forefront of progress.

We repeat the prediction that "there's a good time coming," and will add without the least fear of disappointment that "it will soon be here," if the people themselves only rise to the opportunity which is at hand.

HOSPITAL MATTERS.

It can be justly claimed of British Columbia that the care of the sick receives due consideration at the hands of the public and of private individuals. In addition to the admirable institutions maintained solely by the Roman Catholic orders, which we do not name, because we would not like to print an incomplete list, there are eighteen hospitals, sustained in

part by public grants, namely, at Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Roseland, Kamloops, Comox, Chemainus, Cariboo, Nelson, Fort Steele, Golden, Greenwood, Fairview, Vernon, Sandon, Fort Simpson and Atlin. These institutions all treat free those patients who are not able to pay. They are all maintained in part by government assistance and in part by fees and other means devised by the general boards of management from time to time. It is not necessary to speak of the excellent work done by these hospitals, but any one familiar with them will bear us out in saying that they are of immeasurable value. Their distribution throughout the province shows that an intelligent effort is made to keep pace with the expanding population.

These several institutions are all managed independently of each other, as, indeed, they ought to be; but it only reasonable to think that they could with advantage co-operate in some things. Mr. Helmcken, M.P.P., a short time ago brought up the question of a Provincial Hospital Board, to be composed of representatives of the several institutions, to meet at such places as the board itself might determine. It was not suggested that this should be a government organization, and we do not know that any legislation is contemplated, or is at all necessary to bring about the establishment of the board. Neither is it proposed that such board should have any right to interfere in any way in the management of the several institutions. Its duty would simply be of an advisory nature, or, perhaps, the best way to put it is to say that the board would arrange so that its members would periodically visit all the hospitals in the province, so as to compare notes on hospital management and to confer upon subjects which the several institutions have in common. It is hardly necessary to make any argument to prove that such consultations would be of very great advantage. The experience of those members of hospital boards, who have had an opportunity of consulting with those of other similar institutions, will bear us out in saying that very great good would result from such conferences and visits as are proposed.

Another matter of great interest in this connection was brought up by Capt. Gibson, of Chemainus, at the meeting of the Jubilee Hospital Board on Friday night. This is what may be best described as a Convalescents' Home, and Capt. Gibson intimated that the Chemainus Mill Company would be glad to appropriate sufficient land for such an institution in a convenient locality, on terms that would be equivalent to a free gift. Before saying anything further, we wish to express the warmest appreciation of this generous offer, which is purely voluntary and actuated by no other spirit than a desire to promote a highly laudable and necessary undertaking.

A Convalescent Home would be an institution of great value. Its object would be to provide a place where patients, discharged from hospitals might be sent to recuperate, and where persons needing complete rest could go. It ought to have its free department and another for those who can afford to pay. We suggest that the cottage system ought to be carried out as far as convenient, although it would doubtless be necessary to have one large building for free patients, and for those who could only afford to pay partially for their stay at the institution. For others cottages might be provided. The grounds ought to be ornamental, with plenty of shade, and in some places the forest left standing, with walks through it. It is, of course, quite too soon to go into details, but this is in a general way what we have in mind when a Convalescents' Home is spoken of.

It is not necessary to do more than make the merest mention of the climatic advantages of Vancouver Island in this regard. So favorable is it, that we believe the only difficulty, which the management of such an institution would experience, would be to provide accommodation for applicants, once it became known.

Before dismissing this subject for the present, mention may be made of the value of an advertisement to the province of a complete hospital system with such a Home associated with it. An article descriptive of the hospitals of British Columbia would be a capital thing to circulate in Great Britain. Nothing would give a better idea of the character of our province than a demonstration that it possesses the most modern methods of caring for the sick, and that an empty purse is not a bar to the best treatment, which good nursing and high professional skill can give. Hospital work is one of the ornaments of advanced civilization, as well as one of its most useful adjuncts. Grand results have been accomplished along these lines in the past, and we are confident that, as new fields present themselves, public opinion and personal benevolence will unite to see that they are occupied.

"AND THERE WERE GIANTS."

In the mythology of all nations is preserved the story of giants. It is as universal as the Deluge legends, which are relied on to support the Mosiac account of The Flood. They are found everywhere and in all forms, from the stories of the Titans, of whom Hesiod sang to the huge creatures of whom our Coast legends tell. A distinction must be made between giants and large men. Of the latter there are many historical instances. Frederick the Great had a Scotchman in his guard who stood 8 feet 3 inches in his bare feet. Tiny tells of an Arabian who was 9 feet 5½ inches tall, and says he heard of two others, each of whom was six inches higher than this one. The writer of the Book of Deuteronomy speaks of Og, king of Bashan, who was the "remnant of the giants," whose bed was nine cubits long. There is

some doubt as to just how long "the cubit of a man," which was the measurement in this case, was, but Og's bed was probably 15 feet long. If he occupied it entirely, he was a man of extraordinary size. But more of the people of Bashan further on. Goliath was over 10 feet tall, but he could not properly be called a giant, any more than Frederick's Scotchman, above referred to. When giants are mentioned in the legends, a race is meant, not single individuals. There is nothing surprising that now and then a man reaches abnormal with corresponding development. For a long time a common belief was that the inhabitants of Patagonia were a race of giants. Magellan said that they were so tall that his men only came up to their waists. The truth on this point seems to be that the Patagonians are a large race of men, averaging rather more than Europeans, but they cannot be called giants. An explanation of the stories of giants, which Roman and Grecian travellers preserved in old time poems and prose writings, may be that these people were themselves of small stature. The armor, rings and other articles of wearing apparel, that have been preserved from the years before the Christian era, are too small for the average men of today. Hence barbarous races seemed gigantic by contrast.

In this connection special interest attaches to the Biblical reference to Bashan and the statement that Og was "the remnant of the giants." Bashan was the name of the region lying east of the Jordan, and there is abundant evidence that it was at one time inhabited by a race of men very different from any now found in Asia, or, for that matter, anywhere in the world to-day. The remains of the cities still exist, in many cases almost as perfect as the day the buildings were erected, so far as the bare structures themselves are concerned. The material employed was stone, and the size of the blocks used indicates either that the builders had great mechanical appliances or were of extraordinary strength. The size of the buildings suggests that they may have been the habitation of a large race. There is no authentic record of the occupancy of these buildings by any people who built such edifices, and the story of the advance of the Israelites through the country confirms the idea that the original inhabitants had disappeared almost wholly. Og was "a remnant" of the gigantic people, the builders of these immense cities, whose structure is a wonder to modern architects.

A possible explanation of some of the giant myths may be found in the suggestion that, like the stories of dragons and other monsters, they are a survival of traditions handed down from men who lived in what geologists called the Tertiary Period—that is, men who were contemporary with the dinosaur, the ichthyosaurus, the megatherium and those huge mastodons, whose bones are so frequently unearthed in the Yukon valley. The climatic conditions of the world at that time were favorable to the production of large types of animal life, and there is intrinsic probability in the suggestion that, if man lived then, he was of a stature somewhat proportionate to the huge creatures with which he was surrounded. This explanation is one that ought to commend itself to those who adhere to the accuracy of the Biblical narrative in all particulars. "And there were giants in those days," the writer of Genesis says, and these giants lived just before the great cataclysm which is called The Flood. Geology fixes the Ice Age at the close of the Tertiary Period, which was the time when gigantic races of men may have lived. There is perhaps more than apparent identity between the Ice Age of geology and The Flood of the Genesis story.

The explanation sometimes offered for these myths—that they are survivals from the childhood of the race—seems utterly unintelligible, although some very learned people adopt it. It has yet to be proved that the race ever had any childhood. Go back as far as you will and the remains of high civilization are found, so we fancy that all explanations of myths and legends, based upon the notion that there was a time when mankind were all much in the condition, intellectually, of children, must be dismissed as a latter-day fable devised to account for things that cannot otherwise be explained, without upsetting some long-cherished notions.

Mayor Bate of Nanaimo brings back an interesting story of British Columbia in London.

Our sympathy to the young people of the High School over their disappointment of yesterday.

Is there a by-law against scattering waste paper on the streets? If so, why is it not enforced? If there is not, there ought to be. The streets are horribly disfigured by this and other rubbish.

Only three weeks and two days and then will come the election, and, if our Eastern exchanges may serve as a test, there is mighty little excitement going. The fact is that the politicians started in at such a pace a couple of months ago, that they have lost their breath, and have not yet got their second wind.

PRESS COMMENT.

FREE TRADE FAVORS TRUSTS.

From London Free Press.
Mr. T. W. Crothers blames the Liberal government for an advance in the price of sugar, milk, coal oil, barbed wire, and, in fact, everything. He did not produce any proof of his statement, but it is up to him to show how a reduction in the duty on coal oil and the free admission of barbed wire raised the price.—St. Thomas Journal.

The explanation is simple. The commodities in question, like American blunderbusses, are controlled by trusts. To make them free of duty was to give the American trusts, which manufacture millions where Canadians firms produce only thou-

H. REID & CO.,

25 BROAD ST, NEXT THE COLONIST BUILDING.

Opening Announcement

We have just opened a First-Class Tailoring Establishment at No. 25 Broad Street, with a large and well-assorted stock of Imported Woolens, comprising:

SCOTCH AND IRISH TWEEDS AND SERGES,
ENGLISH COVERT COATINGS,
WEST OF ENGLAND TROUSERINGS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH WORSTED,
AND A FULL LINE OF CHOICE TRIMMINGS.

We have secured the services of MR. G. H. REDMAN (late of Burrows & Redman), as manager and cutter, whose long experience with English and American tailoring, and his ability to interpret the different style effects will enable us to fill all orders with satisfaction which may be submitted to us.

Note the Address: 25 BROAD STREET, Next The Colonist

C. C. RUSSELL,

Masonic Buildings, Douglas Street.

Ladies' New Winter Jackets,

JUST TO HAND, ALSO NEW STYLES IN

Winter Hats, Fur and Feather Boas, Blouse Waists and Underskirts.

BLOUSE WAIST

\$2.50 and \$3.50—SILK BLOUSE WAISTS.
\$3.50—PLAIN OR CORDED VELVET WAISTS.
\$3.50—CASHMERE OR FRENCH ME RINO WAISTS.
\$2.00 to \$3.50—BLACK OR COLORED LUSTER WAISTS.
\$1.25 to \$1.50—FLANNELETTE WAISTS.
50c. to \$1—PRINT AND CAMBRIC WAISTS.

Any of the above will be made to order at the same price, same style and finish, and quality of material, if we can not fit you from stock.

CUT OUT THE COUPON.

COUPON

On the presentation of this Coupon on or before the 15th of October, we will give 20 Trading Stamps for every dollar purchase.

THE MAMMOTH,
111 Government Street.

sands, control our market. The effect is to crush our home competition. Our industries are paralyzed or crushed while the foreign trust flourishes in our midst. Our own workmen are hindered, cut down in their work and wages, or thrown out in the street, while the workman of another country has work and full wages. The trust is the dictator of prices to the public, and that is why they have increased to the consumer.

WHY GEO. BROWN IS REPUDIATED.

From Mail and Empire.
The "new Liberals" had a set of principles for the last election, and another set to carry into operation when they got in.

Hon. George Brown said of this sort of thing: "There is no principle in the theory of responsible government more vital to its right working than that parties shall take their stand on the prominent questions of the day, and mount to office, or resign it, through the success or failure of principles to which they are attached."

This is the great safeguard for the public against clap-trap professions, and when strictly enforced it makes them seriously consider ere they commit themselves on leading questions.

If a public man can hold one set of principles in the same way, by nominating a responsible government is a farce."

With this declaration in view, it is easy to understand what Mr. Tarte meant when he said that Laurier is not the successor of Mr. George Brown, or the leader of Mr. George Brown's followers.

WAS IT A JOB?

From Roseland Record.

It must be evident to any who have given the nomination of the labor candidate any consideration at all that the selection of Mr. Foley was nothing more than a job on the part of the Nelson Liberals and some others to weaken the Conservative nominee, Mr. McNeill, of Roseland. The Nelson people to a large extent, want to secure the election of Mr. Gailher. It was plain to them that Mr. Wilks, being a Nelson man, would have his followers, who would cut into the vote of the Liberal candidate. It looks very much as if they thought to weaken the Conservative candidate in the same way, by nominating a Roseland man, in the person of Mr. Foley, who would be about as much use to this constituency at Ottawa as the fifth wheel of a wagon. Nobody takes Mr. Foley seriously, and the better one knows him the more he is inclined to this view. At the best the nomination of a labor candidate was a mistake. Class legislation is contrary to the principles of Anglo-Saxon government, and it will never be tolerated.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

"Why are you so anxious to be in Cuba during the rainy season?"
"Purely as a matter of economy. My wife refuses to do any shopping in wet weather."—Chicago Post.

A Special Consignment of

LACE BRAIDS,
PATTERNS, ETC.,
PHOTO FRAMES
AND LINENS,
BEDDINGS ART SILKS

MRS. W. BIGKFORD

61-63 Fort St.

Fall Blouses and Wrappers

Just Arrived.

MRS. M. A. VIGOR

Columbia House, 81 Douglas St.

Queen's Hotel

COR. STORE AND JOHNSON STS.

European and American Plans. First-Class in every particular. Close to railway depot and steamboat wharves.

THE TRAM CARS PASS THE DOOR. FREE 'BUS.

Rates—\$1.00 to \$1.50 per day

MRS. HASTINGS, PROPRIETRESS

The H. B. A. Vogel Commercial College.

P. O. Box 347, Vancouver, B. C.

We teach through office methods entirely and use no text books or "system" for book-keeping. We teach and place our students into positions in six months. Shorthand and typewriting. Send for illustrated prospectus.

DRUNKENNESS can be cured.

We have a sure cure, which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. Send for particulars, enclosing 2c. stamp for reply. Address Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co., Sta. C., Chicago, Ill.

You Are In a Rush

You don't want to wait a week or two. You want it now. It's getting cooler; your summer suit will not fill the bill. You don't want to pay two prices. Then consult Fit-Reform Wardrobe. They have the up-to-date styles in Fancy Checks, Striped Worsteds, Scotch and Grey checks; best twilled lining, hand made, silk stitched button holes; equal to \$28.00 custom made, and the price; \$15.00. There's genuine worth and satisfaction in Fit-Reform Garments that is accountable for its great popularity and sale.

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE,

73 Government Street, VICTORIA.



What Are You Going to Do With Your Boy's Feet?

As the Fall and Winter season approaches, this problem presents itself. We have made provisions for THE BOY, THE YOUTH and THE LITTLE GENT.

We're not of the belief that "anything is good enough for the youngsters to wear." Their growing feet must not be distorted by misfit shoes; an imperfect fit would be of injury to them. Parents who have the welfare of their boys at heart should see our Winter Shoes in all suitable leathers and styles.

Good honest solid leather School Shoes at \$1.50. Genuine Calf Shoes, in the newest toe shapes, for \$1.75. Heavy Sole Shoes, for rough wear \$1 and 85c. Vici Kid Dress Shoes, \$1.25. Patent Leather Dress Shoes, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

You will guard against disappointment if you buy here.

Shoe Emporium

THE PATERSON SHOE CO., LTD.

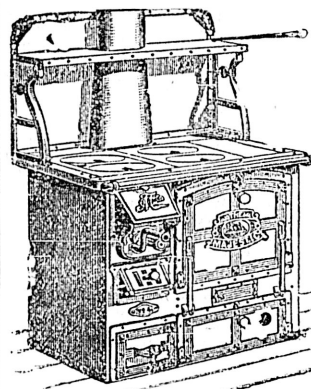
Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.

We Shall Have a Cold Winter.

We have the Stoves you will require. We have the largest stock of Air Tight Heaters. We have the best styles. We have the cheapest prices. We have a new line of Coal Heaters. We attend to all orders promptly.

Geo. Powell & Co.

CHEAPSIDE, 127 Gov't St



Electric Motors

Are the best power for all purposes.

Ours Are the Best.

G.E. apparatus is the standard. We have installed more apparatus than all other companies in Canada.

For prices and information, address

Canadian General Electric Company
LIMITED.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

HOTEL BADMINTON

VANCOUVER.

Corner of Howe and Dunsmuir Sts.

FUJI COMPANY, JAPANESE MERCHANT TAILORS.

Suits made to order. New Fall goods just arrived. 150 Government Street. Victoria, B.C. S. FUSEYA, Proprietor.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Beacon Hill Park.

PATRONS: Rt. Rev. Bishop of Columbia, D. D. Rt. Rev. Bishop of Cridge, D. D. Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, M. A. Rev. J. Campbell, D. D.

PRINCIPAL, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

The oldest and most successful private college on the Coast. Moderate fees. DAY BOYS and BOARDERS from 8 years of age. Healthy outdoor seaside life, away from town, hence no sickness for more than 10 years.

AUTUMN TERM

Monday, Sept. 10.

For prospectus apply to PRINCIPAL CHURCH.

Our Baby's Cough Syrup

Is a preparation which mothers would do well to keep in the house, for sudden attacks of Croup, Coughs, Hoarseness, etc. It contains no opiates, and we guarantee satisfaction.

We invite inspection of our stock of Perfumes and Toilet Articles.

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist, 98 Gov't. St.

Near Yates Street.

Victoria, B.C.

VICTORIA TIDES.

By F. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average low water level, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

Sunday, Oct. 14.		Monday, Oct. 15.	
Time.	Height above zero.	Time.	Height above zero.
0 40 a.m.	2.1 feet.	1:00 a.m.	2.8 feet.
9:00 a.m.	7.5 feet.	10 00 a.m.	7.2 feet.
1:40 p.m.	7.2 feet.	3:20 p.m.	7 0 feet.
6:05 p.m.	8.7 feet.	7:30 p.m.	7.9 feet.

TO LET

7 Roomed House, Market Street \$10
8 Roomed Cottage, Putnam Street 8
4 Roomed Cottage, First Street 6
6 Roomed House, Blanchard Street 6
5 Roomed Cottage, Johnson Street 10
Store, Yates Street 50
Store, Fort Street 20
Store, Yates Street 10
WILKINSON & CO., 75 Government St.

LOCAL NEWS.

Air-Tight Heaters at Cheapside.
Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.
Bird and Parrot Cages at Cheapside.
Str. Victorian—Fare 50c. to Seattle.
Drink "Hondt," purest and best of Ceylon teas.
Coal Air-Tights, McClary's make, at Clarke & Pearson's.
George Powell & Co. are agents for Majestic Range.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT

Of English goods, including Stedman's Whooping Cough Powders, Howard's Biscuits of Soda, Kent's Tooth Pastes, and Quinine Wine, has just arrived at Davies Drug Store, 30 and 32 Govt. St. Open day and night.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers. New stock office stationery. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street.

The Victoria Cafe offers the most unrivalled facilities for tempting the appetite and satisfying it. 57 Port street.

Have you read fortunes in the bottom of your tea-cup? Drink Hondt and read what its leaves say—"Every leaf draws."

Bring your old gold and silver to 43 Johnson street and get highest cash price.

If you live out of town, we are anxious to have you write to us about your wants in the home furnishing line. We send samples of carpets and illustrations of furniture, free of charge. Weller Bros.

For Sale—As a going concern, the business of the Ideal provision store, 72 Yates street, including delivery wagon and horse. First-class opening for the right man. For particulars apply to F. R. Stewart & Co., 40 Yates street.

"Where shall I buy the carpet?" you ask yourself. Just come into our store and look at our large assortment, and we think you will have no trouble to decide. Weller Bros.

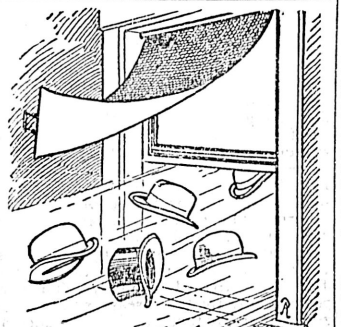
We Want You

To come to our store. Bring your prescription with you, it will pay you, we carry none but the best, and will give you just what the doctor orders.

F. W. FAWCETT & CO., Chemists, 40 Government St.

Our large business enables us to purchase at the lowest price, and give purchasers a selection not to be found elsewhere. We have many new and choice things to offer you in home furnishings. Weller Bros.

Fine Furniture.—The auction sale of elegant furniture that should have been held on Wednesday last, but was postponed on account of Mr. Cuthbert's absence from the city, will be held tomorrow at 2 p.m. in the company's saloons, Langley street.



New Hats in Our Window.

Hats Blowing In!

The newest things in hats have been blowing in and are just unpacked. They include the distinctive shapes, and the newest shades and colors, and are a great improvement over anything yet shown. You'll like them—so will others.

SEA & GOWEN

Gents' Furnishers.

80 Douglas Street. I. O. O. F. Block

THE USE OF GLASSES

Those who need glasses should have what they need. Those who do not need them should leave them alone. We tell you just what your eyes require. We benefit you by prescribing for them—it enables you to have more head comfort and greater satisfaction.

BLUTH, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN,
65 Fort Street. Near Douglas.

Furs Made and Renovated.

MANUFACTURE OF SEAL SKIN JACKETS A SPECIALTY. LATEST DESIGNS FROM LONDON AND AMERICA. CALL AND SEE OUR FASHION PLATES.

SOUPAL & CO., 34 Government Street.

Rubber Tires for Carriages.

I AM THE ONLY CARRIAGE MAKER IN THE CITY CARRYING A STOCK OF THESE GOODS.

WILLIAM MABLE, 115 Johnson St.

FOR SALE

On the Instalment Plan.

PRETTY HOUSE—In good condition, nearly new, 5 rooms, Work Estate.
COTTAGE on Caledonia Avenue, in good condition, cheap.
COTTAGE off Douglas Street, almost new, good condition; or would exchange for good lots.
HOUSE, full sized lot, off Douglas Street. FURNISHED, TO RENT, pretty cottage, near Government Buildings.
HOUSE, all conveniences, central.

C. G. REVANS

Land and Insurance Agent.
34a Government Street, Victoria, B. C., and London, England.

AUCTION SALES.—All Advertisements for Auction Sales will be found on Page 8.

A Bike Found.—Constable Carlow early yesterday morning found on Government street a "Perfect" bicycle, which awaits the owner at the city hall.

At Home.—Lady Joly de Lotbiniere desires to announce that she will receive visitors at Government House on Thursdays during the months of October and November, between the hours of 3 and 6.

West Coast Oysters.—W. A. Dier, who is at the head of a company which will exploit the oyster beds on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, near Barclay Sound, informed a Colonist reporter yesterday that it was the intention of his company to transplant oysters from Japan. He had no doubt that the venture would be successful.

Popular Concert.—The orchestra of the Metropolitan Methodist Sunday school will give one of their popular concerts in the school room on Tuesday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. There will be no admission fee, but a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the school fund. Local talent will assist in making this an enjoyable entertainment.

Council of Women.—The meeting of the executive of the Local Council of Women will be held tomorrow at 2:30 at the city hall. Important business will be discussed, so it is hoped that all affiliated societies will be represented. Resolutions for the annual meeting in December must be handed in to the secretary before the meeting tomorrow.

Council Business.—At Monday night's meeting of the city council, Ald. Williams will move that the Postmaster-General be requested to order the establishment of a post office in the North Ward, east of the harbor line. At the same meeting the Craigflower road reopening bill will be again discussed, and a large audience is expected to be in attendance.

Laid at Rest.—The funeral of the late John Walker Knight took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, No. 86 Henry street, at 2 o'clock, and at St. John's church at 2:30, where services were conducted by Rev. J. J. Jones. There was a large attendance. The following acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. A. McGregor, P. A. Babington, W. H. Gillis, T. Brooks, A. Maynard and H. R. Sellick.

The Police Court.—In the police court yesterday, William Keeler, Mary Ann, and the baby buggy were triumphant in the contest with Frank Wilkinson, whom they charged with assault. He was convicted and fined \$75. Arthur Chague, on the charge of breaking a mirror at the Palace saloon, was remanded until tomorrow. Ah Chun, for selling liquor to Indians, was fined \$100, or in default three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

St. Luke's, Cedar Hill.—The harvest thanksgiving services will be repeated today. There will be matins and sermon at 11 a.m., the preacher being the rector, and in the evening there will be festival evensong and sermon at 7, the preacher being the Bishop of Columbia. The offertory will be in aid of the Twentieth Century Fund for the extinguishing of the diocesan debt. The special musical features will be Simpson's "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" in F, and the anthem, "The Lord Is Good," by the same composer.

Sale of Work.—The Ladies' Sewing Society in connection with the Church of Our Lord (Reformed Episcopal) intend holding a sale of work on or about Wednesday, December 5. In preparation for this event work has been actively carried on for several months, the fancy and plain work departments vying with each other to turn out the most useful and pretty stock. This society is well known for its successful efforts in the past, and in view of the approaching Christmas season, intending purchasers of articles of more than ordinary merit, and at popular prices, should not fail to be present at the sale now announced, and concerning which further particulars will be duly announced.

Str. Victorian—Fare 50c. to Seattle.

Highest cash price paid for old gold and silver, at 43 Johnson street.

Day's Services In the Churches

Sermons Announced by City Pastors For Morning and Evening.

Order of the Musical Arrangements to Be Rendered by the Choirs.

At Christ Church cathedral this morning the sermon will be preached by Rev. Canon Beauland, and in the evening the Bishop will occupy the pulpit. The musical arrangements are:

MORNING.

Organ Voluntary—"Kyrie from Mass".....Marzo Venite.
Psalms for the Day.....As Set.
Te Deum.....MacPherson.
Benedictus.....Henley.
Organ Voluntary—"Marche des Gladiateurs".....Trousseau.
Organ Voluntary—"Baccarolle".....Hoffman.
Pro. Hymn 447.
Magnificat.....Simpson in F.
F. Nunc Dimittis.....Simpson in F.
Anthem—"Praise the Lord".....Hymns 425, 230, 28.
Rec. Hymn 274.
Organ Voluntary—"Sonata, on 21.".....Spark.

There will be morning prayer and litany at 11 and evensong at 7 at St. John's, the rector, Rev. Percival Jones, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are:

MORNING.

Organ—"Agnus Dei".....Mozart.
Hymns 6, 200, 215.
Organ—"Postlude in F".....Rink.

EVENING.

Organ—"Andante in E".....Hymns 200, 206, 24.
Organ—"Agnus Dei".....Haydn.
The harvest festival services will be continued at St. Barnabas, the order being: Holy eucharist, 8 a.m.; choral matins and confirmation service, 11 a.m.; choral evensong, with procession, 7 p.m. The preacher in the morning will be the Lord Bishop, and in the evening the Rev. W. W. Holton. The musical portions are as follows:

MORNING.

Voluntary—"O Lovely Peace".....Handel.
Hymns 270, 157, 271.
Voluntary—"Marche Heroique".....Schubert.

EVENING.

Voluntary—"Romance in F".....Richardson.
Pro. Hymn 382.
Proper Psalm 114, 150.
Magnificat.....Simpson in D.
F. Nunc Dimittis.....Simpson in D.
Anthem—"To the Lord of Harvest".....Bass Solo, Mr. J. Knox.
Organ—"Song to the Lord of Harvest".....Maudslayi.
Te Deum Solo, Mr. E. Goldson.
Hymns 383, 281.
Offertory—"Twilight".....Lemaire.
Rec. Hymn 370.
Voluntary—"Grand Offertoire".....Battiste.

At St. James' there will be holy communion at 8; matins, litany and sermon by Rev. J. Outram, of England, at 11; and evensong and sermon at 7. At St. Saviour's, Victoria West, and the district churches services will be held at the usual hours, the harvest festival being concluded at St. Luke's, Cedar Hill.

At the Reformed Episcopal church Rev. Dr. Wilson will preach in the morning on "Names Written in Heaven," and in the evening on "Church Usages." Children's service will be held at 3 p.m.

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, pastor, public worship will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2:30; Bible class at 3 p.m.; and Y. P. S. C. E. after the evening service. The musical portions are:

MORNING.

Organ—"Communion".....Battiste.
Psalm 47.
Anthem—"O Come, Let Us Worship".....Himmler.
Solo, Miss Clarke.
Hymns 23, 404, 462.
Organ—"Postlude".....Gullmant.

EVENING.

Organ—"Largo".....Handel.
Psalm 114.
Anthem—"I Will Sing of Thy Power".....Sullivan.
Solo, Mr. Walter Fraser.
Hymns 2, 95, 282.
Song—"The Children's Home".....Cowan.

Services will be held at the First church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30; Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m., and Senior Endeavor at 8 p.m. The usual services will be held at St. Paul's, Victoria West.

Rev. J. Anderson, the singing evangelist, will address the pupils of the Centennial Methodist church at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The other services at this church will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Barracough. In the Metropolitan Methodist church, Rev. Elliot S. Rowe, pastor, the services are: 10 a.m., the meeting of the classes; 11 a.m., sermon by the pastor, subject, "Entertaining the Divine Guest"; 7 p.m., "The Social Influence of the Saloon"; the third sermon in the series, "The Home and the Saloon"; 2:30 p.m., Sunday school.

At Calvary Baptist church, pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., at 11 a.m., Rev. P. H. McEwen, superintendent of

Have You Heard of COD ROE.

We are the only persons from whom you can obtain the same. It is the very finest. Put up in 1 lb. Tins and sold cheaply for 30 cents per tin.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO., The Leading Grocers.

Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS. W. J. ANDERSON,

Langley street, cor. Courtenay.



There Is No Need to Send Away for Your

GUNS AND AMMUNITION

As we have the largest and choicest stock in the province to select from.

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.

115 Government St. Repairs BY SKILLED WORKMEN. Victoria, B. C.

Hardress Clarke

For Collars, Cuffs and Shirts.

Ivory Starch

A Cold Water Starch requires no boiling, saving Labor, Time and Linen. Ten cents per package, as an introduction.

Choice Cranberries

At 5 lbs. for 25c.

Choice Crabapples

At 6 lbs. for 25c.

"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

Laughable Farce-Comedy to Be Presented by Amateurs This Week.

The coming week will witness the production of Hawtry's laughable farce-comedy, "The Private Secretary," now being produced in London by the formidable W. S. Penley with tremendous success. The play will be put on by the Victoria Dramatic Club in the Victoria theatre on Wednesday and Thursday, under the stage direction of Mr. F. Finch-Smiles. "The Private Secretary" deals with the adventures of the Rev. Robert Spalding, a mild, milk-and-water young man, who has been engaged by Mr. Marsland as tutor to his daughter Edith. The play opens in the apartments of Douglas Cattermole, a young man of small means living in London, who has a wealthy uncle in India from whom he has expectations. This uncle is a very eccentric old gentleman with a disgruntled liver, who has refused to assist his nephew until he has sown his wild oats. While Douglas is reading a letter from his uncle, his friend Harry Marsland appears on the scene and induces him to accompany him down to the country house of his uncle, Mr. Marsland, in place of a private secretary already engaged by his uncle. Before they depart, however, a telegram is despatched to the real secretary, Rev. Spalding, telling him to report at Cattermole's rooms. While he is there the old uncle from India mistakes him for his nephew, and by his bluster so bewilders the unfortunate Spalding as to prevent him from making an explanation. And then the fun follows fast and furiously, sustaining the interest in the plot throughout. These performances are given by the club as a benefit to Mr. Finch-Smiles, stage manager of the Victoria Dramatic Club, who recently returned from South Africa, where he served with the first Canadian contingent. Mr. Smiles belonged to the Victoria squad of "A" Company, and was wounded at Paardeberg under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Joly de Lotbiniere, His Worship the Mayor, Col. Grant and officers of the Royal Artillery, and Col. Gregory and officers of the Fifth Regiment, C. A.

MEN WERE BAD COOKS.

Bachelors' and Benedict's Dinner at the Metropolitan Church Will After All Be Cooked by Ladies.

The bachelors' and Benedict's dinner to be given on Thursday evening next—Thanksgiving Day—at the Metropolitan Methodist church will not be as much a bachelors' and Benedict's dinner as was intended. The Evensong Eden they dreamt of has been invaded, and all bachelors and Benedict's could not be potent chiefs. The Evens had to be allowed into the Eden to cook, for when the men met a few nights since, to plan a bill of fare, it was found that all they could cook was pork and beans a la days of '49, bacon and beans a la Cape Nome, and flap-jacks a la Yukon. When the requirements of each in the cooking line were rehearsed, volunteers were called for who would promise to eat the dinner. None could be found, and the ladies had to be called in. The bill of fare has been placed in their hands, but the title of the entertainment remains. A concert will be given after the dinner, and an art and photograph exhibition will be given under the direction of W. Blair, of the Technical school. The committees working on the arrangements for the entertainment number no less than a hundred.

Str. Victorian—Fare 50c. to Seattle.

Lucky Numbers.—The following were the winning numbers in E. A. Morris' weekly premium drawing: First prize, 22,906; second, 24,502; third, 24,763; fourth, 24,807.

Smith-Neely.—At the Metropolitan Methodist church yesterday morning, Rev. B. S. Rowe united in marriage H. J. Smith and Miss Neely, both of Everett, Wash.

E. W. Lorne

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets** the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Dairy Products

The choice of the dairy isn't too good for you. Your cash entitles you to the best. Our aim is for excellence, and we insure your satisfaction. We stake our reputation on the excellence of these goods. Our Gilt Edge Creamery, September make, in 14, 28 and 56 pound boxes, just received. Fresh Butter daily from the favorite Delta and Wellington Creameries.

BRANCH AT ALBERNI.

The Saunders' Grocery Co., Ltd.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co Ltd

Notice to the Public

On and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, and until further notice, the STEAMER FOR

VANCOUVER

will leave from C. P. N. CO.'S WHARF, INNER HARBOR, at 1 a.m. every day.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 5th, 1900.

Stoddart's Jewellery Store

63 YATES STREET.

ONE DOOR ABOVE BROAD STREET.

A STRONG NICKEL WATCH

Stemwind and set, full jewelled escapement, warranted 5 years, special reduced price.

\$2.50 AND \$3.00

The above is cheap at \$5.00. We have upwards of 500 on sale. Bankrupt stock bought for cash. Take advantage of this offer while it lasts.

Kwong On Lung & Co.,

Importers and dealers in rice, tea, opium, groceries and provisions, has removed from 32 to 45 Cormorant street, Victoria, B.C.

LADIES!!!

Why sleep on unwholesome Feather Beds and Pillows when you can have them made sweet and wholesome at the RAY STEAM FEATHER RENOVATOR WORKS, 119 Fort Street. Charges Moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

See our window for values.

Good Overcoats Cheap.

If you have a head for figures, see how much your head can save your pocket by buying your Fall Overcoat to-day here.

\$17 Sample Overcoats, to-day \$11.25.
\$15 Sample Overcoats, to-day, \$9.50.
\$12 Sample Overcoats, to-day \$8.25.

Next month you'll need an overcoat, if not now; but at present prices and save the difference.

W. G. CAMERON.

The acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier in Victoria, 55 Johnson Street.

Take steamer Utopia for Seattle. Single fare, 50c.; round trip, \$1.

Regular excursion daily, except Saturdays, on Rosalie, to Seattle. Return trip only \$1.93.

Accordeon playing at less than Eastern prices. Ormsby, Westminster avenue, Vancouver.

For good groceries and liquor for family use, call at Blue Post, 114 and 110 Johnson street, J. M. Hughes.

Try Steele's, Bastion square, for mid-day lunch. Bass' ale on draught and Enchiladones, and Chum Chowder.

Everybody travels on the fast and popular steamer Rosalie to Seattle and Port Townsend.

Fifty cents to Port Townsend or Seattle; \$1.00 for return ticket on the fast steamer Rosalie.

Mr. W. Edgar Buck, graduate with Manuel Garcia. Voice-culture, singing, choir conductor, etc. Waitt's music store.

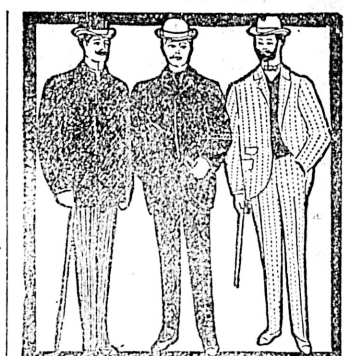
Just arrived, a very large consignment of the latest designs in Monuments, at Stewart's, corner of Yates and Blanchard streets.

If you want something better than the general run of footwear, visit "Jim Maynard's," 119 Douglas street, opposite city hall.

Our Royal Cambridge Sausages are made from ye old English receipt, and for excellence of quality and flavor they are seldom equalled and never surpassed. We want to buy country-fed hogs, if you have any. Ideal Store, Yates street.

Fresh Fish.—A choice variety in market to-day, from our own fishing boats. Cured fish, Kippers, Blonsters and Kipper Salmon, Venison and Grouse, constantly on hand, at Brown & Cooper's, Central Fish Market, 89 Johnson street. Telephone 621.

Monthly Medal Competition.—The monthly medal competition of the Victoria Golf Club was held at the Oakley links yesterday afternoon. Mr. Stirling won the competition. The ladies' medal competition will be held at the links tomorrow.



Just These ..Three..

points about our ready-to-wear Clothing—style, durability, and economy—are worth your serious consideration.

If you'll do us the favor of examining the goods, you'll probably do yourself the favor of purchasing. At any rate, we invite you to look at these offerings:

Men's Black Worsted Suits—sneque and morning style—\$14.50 to \$19.

Men's English Serge Suits, \$9.50 up.

Men's Tweed Suits, \$7.50 to \$20.

A splendid choice in Boys' and Youths' Suits at bedrock prices.

See our window for values.

W. & J. Wilson

83 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Gerhard Heintzman

Is to a Piano what coloring is to a painting.

Pianos possess an individual tone quality, which fascinates the ear with its indescribable purity and sweetness.

FLETCHER BROS.

Sole Agents. Music Dealers.

Thousands of tired men and women are daily refreshed and comforted by Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

THE MURDER OF SLEEP

(Westminster Review.)

We are constantly being reminded of the wonderful progress achieved in this expiring century; but we do not so often stop to consider the cost of this progress in the wear and tear of human life. Many years ago Sir Arthur Helps sounded a note of warning in his "Social Pressure," pointing out the many drawbacks of "high" civilization. Among other things, he drew attention to the effect of city noises on the nerves. Had he lived to our day, he would have had greater occasion for his strictures, for the evils to which he referred have enormously increased in recent years; the growth of population, and its concentration in the great towns having intensified social pressure beyond anything with which he was acquainted.

The question of city noises has come to the front of late, and an endeavor has been made to restrain and regulate them in some degree; but there has been a good deal of straining at the gnat and overlooking the camel in the matter. Organ-grinders and street hawkers are doubtless a nuisance sometimes; but their operations are a mere trifle compared with other noises that we have to endure, and, moreover, the disturbance they make is usually confined to the hours of daylight. When preventable noises invade the hours of sleep, the matter becomes more serious; for in this busy, harassing life, sound rest at night is an essential to the maintenance of the working powers.

One of the most alarming concomitants of modern civilization is the increasing prevalence of lunacy and other nervous diseases. The cause is doubtless to be found in the hurried, anxious lives that we lead, in the intensity of our studies, the fierce competition in business, and the general difficulties of life with most of us. How many bread-winners, whether professional men, business men, or factory girls, return to their homes day after day utterly exhausted by their continuous labors? To such, undisturbed sleep is the best of all tonics; but this is often difficult to obtain, and its deficiency means impaired health, and even complete breakdown. The contrast between the health and development of the agricultural laborer and that of the average industrial operative is due, not alone to the out-of-door life and healthy occupation of the former, but in no small degree to early hours of rest and quiet.

I have lately had this question of night noises borne in upon me by personal experiences and observations, an account of which may not be without value and interest. Dwelling in a remarkably progressive city, I have had many opportunities of observing the increase of distracting noises in recent years, and their effect upon invalids and nervous persons. When I came to Belfast, nearly twenty years ago, I took a house in a quiet suburban district, and have lived in the same ever since. Though within the borough limits, the house is really in the country, surrounded as it was by fields and trees, and having an uninterrupted view of the beautiful Lagan Valley. It was quiet also, the worst disturbances at night being the barking of a neighbor's dog or the lowing of the cows in the field behind the house.

Within the past few years the district has undergone "development," and we enjoy rural in urban no more. The fields are rapidly becoming covered with streets and houses, while brick-works and other manufacturing concerns are creeping further and further up the valleys, bringing with them smoke, smell and noise. The noises especially have increased to a terrible extent, and no attempt seems to be made by the authorities to control them.

At 6 o'clock in the morning commences the "clink, clink" of the bricklayers' hammers, and the "tap, tap" of the carpenter's hammers at the new houses that are rising around; but these are small annoyances and must be endured. Long before they begin, however, the air is rent by the shrieks of counter-attacking whistles, which, in the length and fierceness of their blasts. From about 5:30 till 6:30 they continue, with brief interruptions. The traffic on the road also commences early, and is pretty heavy and continuous throughout the day. It consists of a variety of corporation vehicles, including omnibuses, and of neighboring low-lying land, which is being prepared for building operations, and of brick-laden carts from a large brick-works near by. The brick-makers also employ a traction engine at times, drawing three or four large trucks loaded in its train, and shaking the ground like an earthquake. This usually takes place at night, when most people are getting their first sleep, or very early in the morning before they want to rise. It is an intolerable nuisance in every way, not only disturbing the slumbers of the people who are concerned, but frictioning horses and damaging the gas and water pipes. A still greater nuisance, so far as noise is concerned, arises from a steam tug employed in conveying lighters up the river, the "sirens" with which it is furnished emitting most hideous shrieks at the ears of the night-wakeful neighbors of mine tells me that she can never get used to it, but wakes in a fright every time it blows. I am hoping that continued remonstrances have at length put a stop to this very unnecessary nuisance, as I have not heard it now for some time.

Other night-noises come from the glass-bottle works lately erected just across the way, and in operation day and night. Part of the work is carried on in an open shed, and the night workers amuse themselves by singing and shouting at their work. Altogether we have good occasion to complain of unnecessary noise and disturbance in this neighborhood.

Belfast is not the only place whose inhabitants are robbed of their rest in

this way. Probably most manufacturing towns are quite as bad, and some are even more noisy. We have to be thankful for one thing, that there is little night railway traffic here—a cause of much annoyance in many districts. I have lately returned from a round of my visits in England, and have been struck more than ever with the inconvenience from night noises that modern towns have to endure. During a whole month I did not expect to sleep much on board; but on these steamers that are built for speed I can scarcely get any sleep at all, owing to the continuous vibration from the engines. In Liverpool I stayed in a "quiet" street, which was quiet, but that is to say, as far as traffic is concerned; but being paved with granite blocks, the lightest conveyances create a great amount of noise. Late and early cabs and other night-going vehicles usually cut my night short at both ends. I was thankful, however, not to be staying in Prince's street, as most visitors to Liverpool are familiar with this fine avenue, which until lately was a favorite residential locality. Now it is melancholy to see the number of houses to be let or sold; the inhabitants are being driven from their homes by the noise of the electric trams, which ply from about 5 in the morning until midnight, and render sound sleep impossible. These cars, being of great size and travelling at high speed, present another danger in the terror they inspire in many horses; but this is beyond my present subject.

I crossed to Liverpool in the steamship Magic, the latest built of the fleet of which that ship is between Belfast and that city. One does not expect to sleep much on board; but on these steamers that are built for speed I can scarcely get any sleep at all, owing to the continuous vibration from the engines. In Liverpool I stayed in a "quiet" street, which was quiet, but that is to say, as far as traffic is concerned; but being paved with granite blocks, the lightest conveyances create a great amount of noise. Late and early cabs and other night-going vehicles usually cut my night short at both ends. I was thankful, however, not to be staying in Prince's street, as most visitors to Liverpool are familiar with this fine avenue, which until lately was a favorite residential locality. Now it is melancholy to see the number of houses to be let or sold; the inhabitants are being driven from their homes by the noise of the electric trams, which ply from about 5 in the morning until midnight, and render sound sleep impossible. These cars, being of great size and travelling at high speed, present another danger in the terror they inspire in many horses; but this is beyond my present subject.

I have lately had this question of night noises borne in upon me by personal experiences and observations, an account of which may not be without value and interest. Dwelling in a remarkably progressive city, I have had many opportunities of observing the increase of distracting noises in recent years, and their effect upon invalids and nervous persons. When I came to Belfast, nearly twenty years ago, I took a house in a quiet suburban district, and have lived in the same ever since. Though within the borough limits, the house is really in the country, surrounded as it was by fields and trees, and having an uninterrupted view of the beautiful Lagan Valley. It was quiet also, the worst disturbances at night being the barking of a neighbor's dog or the lowing of the cows in the field behind the house.

Within the past few years the district has undergone "development," and we enjoy rural in urban no more. The fields are rapidly becoming covered with streets and houses, while brick-works and other manufacturing concerns are creeping further and further up the valleys, bringing with them smoke, smell and noise. The noises especially have increased to a terrible extent, and no attempt seems to be made by the authorities to control them.

At 6 o'clock in the morning commences the "clink, clink" of the bricklayers' hammers, and the "tap, tap" of the carpenter's hammers at the new houses that are rising around; but these are small annoyances and must be endured. Long before they begin, however, the air is rent by the shrieks of counter-attacking whistles, which, in the length and fierceness of their blasts. From about 5:30 till 6:30 they continue, with brief interruptions. The traffic on the road also commences early, and is pretty heavy and continuous throughout the day. It consists of a variety of corporation vehicles, including omnibuses, and of neighboring low-lying land, which is being prepared for building operations, and of brick-laden carts from a large brick-works near by. The brick-makers also employ a traction engine at times, drawing three or four large trucks loaded in its train, and shaking the ground like an earthquake. This usually takes place at night, when most people are getting their first sleep, or very early in the morning before they want to rise. It is an intolerable nuisance in every way, not only disturbing the slumbers of the people who are concerned, but frictioning horses and damaging the gas and water pipes. A still greater nuisance, so far as noise is concerned, arises from a steam tug employed in conveying lighters up the river, the "sirens" with which it is furnished emitting most hideous shrieks at the ears of the night-wakeful neighbors of mine tells me that she can never get used to it, but wakes in a fright every time it blows. I am hoping that continued remonstrances have at length put a stop to this very unnecessary nuisance, as I have not heard it now for some time.

Other night-noises come from the glass-bottle works lately erected just across the way, and in operation day and night. Part of the work is carried on in an open shed, and the night workers amuse themselves by singing and shouting at their work. Altogether we have good occasion to complain of unnecessary noise and disturbance in this neighborhood.

Belfast is not the only place whose inhabitants are robbed of their rest in

still-morning" order, who were marching past my open windows. Soon after five in the morning a procession of workmen filed past, bound for the early trains, and the tramp of their feet often roused me against my will and inclination. As the sun by that time was shining straight into my room, further sleep was impossible.

Some of my readers may think that I am exaggerating in thus describing my experiences; but in truth I have told a plain, unvarnished tale. To what purpose? These disturbances cannot be avoided, and therefore one must submit to them without complaining. It will be said, The march of civilization brings inconveniences as well as benefits, and we must be content to take the thick and the thin together. Certainly! certainly! But something can be done to lessen distracting noises at night; and when it is generally recognized how much such disturbances have to do with the prevalence and aggravation of nervous disorders, the seriousness of the question will be appreciated. As examples of noises the might be moderated, I will mention first of all the early morning calls to labor. There is no reason why every little manufactory should have its own screeching whistle, or be allowed to sound it for an unlimited time. When bells were the means of summons, the punctuality of workers was probably just as great as it is now, and the annoyance to the general public much less. It may be questioned, indeed, whether any such summons is necessary; people are just as punctual at chapels that have no bells as at churches that have a full peal; and the workers, as a matter of fact, do not depend upon the horns or whistles of the employers to make it a business to go round and wake them.

Then, traction engines should certainly not be allowed to go puffing and shorting through the streets during the hours of rest, as, indeed, they should be permitted to do in the morning. The whistling of railway engines might also be moderated. The substitution of wood-pavement for granite has done much for the quiet of some towns, but much remains to be done in others. Night rowdiness should be dealt with severely by the police, and in other ways the whistling of sleep might be ensured. At present little seems to be done, and the evil of night noises is scarcely recognized; but as it is continually increasing, it will force itself in time upon the attention of urban authorities, and we may then hope to be able to go to bed at night with a fair prospect of a decent night's rest.

GEORGE TROBRIDGE.

WANTED A WIFE.

Strange Request Made By an Emperor of China to the Pope.

From Globe-Democrat.

The Emperor of China has not always been the conservative individual we are inclined to think him, for the real personage who bore that title, the late 1748 went so far as to consider the feasibility of allying himself matrimonially with some reigning house in Europe, and with that end in view wrote a letter to the Pope requesting his good influence in securing the necessary princess. This letter was translated into Chinese by the secretary of the Legation of the City of Rome in 1748, and sent to his Holiness Pius Benedict XIV. An account of this correspondence is to be found in an old book, "La Illustracion Mexicana," published in Mexico in 1851. The curious document follows:

"To the blessed, above all blessed, Pontiff of all the Pontiffates and Christian Pastors, Dispenser of the Anointing Oils of the Kings of Europe, Benedicto XIV.:

"The most powerful of all the most powerful on earth, the highest above all the highest beneath the moon, who is seated in the emerald chair of China, on one hundred golden footstools, to interpret the words of God to the descendants of Abraham, and who gives life to one hundred and fifteen kingdoms and one hundred and fifteen millions of people, the quill from a virgin ostrich, and sends health and long life.

"The time having arrived when the flower of our royal youth should mature the fruits of our old age for the consolation of our devoted people, and disemulating the words which precede the plan necessary for their protection, we have resolved to unite ourselves with one young and lofty, nourished at the breasts of the strong lioness and of the gentle ewe.

"For this reason, having always imagined your European Roman country as the source of unconquerable wisdom and offering, we extend our reverent homage to all ourselves with one of your other great Latin priest, who looks upon God with pious affection, and preserves in herself the authority of Sarah, the fruitfulness of Rachel, the faithfulness of Esther, and the wisdom of Deborah.

"We desire that she may have the eyes of the dove, that she see the heavens and earth; a mouth of scarlet, like blood, which feeds upon dew or holy thoughts. Her age must not have passed two hundred courses of the moon in little more than five years. Her stature must be like that of the dry grain. We will send her raiment with our mandarin, ambassadors, who will conduct her to our empire, and we will go out to receive her at the banks of the Great River, admitting her to our royal couch.

"Living with us, she may adore her own God with twenty-four hours at her disposition, and with them she will sing like the turtle dove in springtime.

"Our father and friend, in agreeing to the consummation our wishes, thou wilt be the means of uniting the perpetual friendship thy principality and authority with this Dominican Empire, and we will embrace thy laws, as the tree trunk, and we will diffuse our royal blood in our states; warming the blood of our princes with the fire of our amazons; our subject mandarins will carry with them pictures of some of these princes.

"We beseech thee to preserve in peace the two good and religious families of negro missionaries, sons of Ignatius, and the black and white sons of Domingo; the advice of the one and the other serves us as guides in our government, and as a light to interpret the laws, as the splendor of the oil makes the sea clear.

"We desire, rising from the earth, to embrace thee as we do with this our letter goes sealed with the seal of our empire, in the city, head of the world, on the fifth day of the second Lulation of the fourth year of our reign."

"The seal is a sun," so the book reads, "surrounded by rays and swags." The annotations are as follows: "The great father of the present Emperor wrote a similar letter to the King of France, Louis XIII., and they named a princess of the blood, and a Venetian lady of the House of Cantarini; but neither consented to the journey, because the Emperor of that time was old and sick."

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve the present distress, but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

Str. Victorian—Face 50c. to Seattle. *

BUILDING UP RAPIDLY. BUILDING UP RAPIDLY.

LADYSMITH! LADYSMITH!

THE FUTURE INDUSTRIAL CITY. INDUSTRIAL CITY.

WILL BE THE NEWCASTLE of Vancouver Island. NEWCASTLE of Vancouver Island.

WANTED Someone to erect a number of 4, 5 and 6 roomed houses, that would let immediately for \$30 and \$40 per month. Also a splendid opening for Brewer, Furniture Store, Blacksmith's Shop and Stationery, Jeweller, Gent's Furnisher, Tailor, Optician and Dancing Hall combined; would pay well.

APPLY THOMAS KITCHIN Head Agency: NANAIMO, B. C.

Finance and Commerce

OX WALL STREET.

New York, Oct. 13.—The undertone of the stock market continued firm to-day and the appearance of the bank statement was a signal for a buying movement which continued until the close, making the closing firm at the top. The ease of call money yesterday had prepared the public for some modifying factor to the heavy drain of cash to the interior. That movement itself is not fully reflected in the bank statement, as the heavy shipments compared with the week counted for little in making up the daily averages. Add to this the heavy loan contraction, which served to bring down the reserve to \$3,000,000, and the result was a reduction in the loan upon the surplus to \$1,777,975. The room traders were disposed to discount at a favorable bank statement for next week as the \$3,500,000 in gold coming from Europe will figure in the reserves next week. The bullish traders also argued that the Federal Reserve Bank had accumulated this in the interior demand for currency, but this view did not find countenance in the market. The Bank of France now possesses the largest single accumulation of gold in the world. Its holdings stand at \$187,314,350, the highest in its history, compared with the \$144,543,283 in the U. S. treasury, which includes that in the reserve and trust funds for redemption purposes. French institutions have accumulated this vast holding. It has been supposed, as a safeguard against a reaction following the Paris Exposition, and also, it is now made available for the relief of any threatened crisis in the world's money markets, is a fact of world wide importance.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Oct. 13.—The closing quotations to-day were as follows:

Baltimore & Ohio	71 3/4
C. & O.	71 1/2
C. & N. Y.	71 1/2
C. & P.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. I.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. II.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. III.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. IV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. V.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. VI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. VII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. VIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. IX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. X.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XIV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XVI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XVII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XVIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XIX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XXI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XXII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XXIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XXIV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XXV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XXVI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XXVII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XXVIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XXIX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XXX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XXXI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XXXII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XXXIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XXXIV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XXXV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XXXVI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XXXVII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XXXVIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XXXIX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XL.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XLI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XLII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XLIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XLIV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XLV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XLVI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XLVII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XLVIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. XLIX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. L.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LIV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LVI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LVII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LVIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LIX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXIV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXVI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXVII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXVIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXIX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXIV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXVI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXVII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXVIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXIX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXIV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXVI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXVII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXVIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXIX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXIV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXVI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXVII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXVIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXIX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXIV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXVI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXVII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXVIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXIX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXIV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXVI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXVII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXVIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXIX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXIV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXVI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXVII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXVIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXIX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXIV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXVI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXVII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXVIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXIX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXIV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXVI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXVII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXVIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXIX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXIV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXVI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXVII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXVIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXIX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXIV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXV.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXVI.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXVII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXVIII.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXIX.	71 1/2
C. & S. E. LXXXXXXX	

Farm on Sproat Lake, Alberni, To Lease.

This property is situated about nine miles from Alberni, and contains about 1,570 acres. It has about 35 acres, more or less cleared and seeded down with clover and other grasses. There is a good well in the property, and a beautiful view of Sproat Lake. There is a large barn and out-houses, and a good garden and orchard. There is excellent fishing to be had in the Lake and Soma River, and game of all sorts abounds. This is for lease at a very low rental.

Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort St.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Oct. 13.—8 p.m.
SYNOPSIS

Irregular low pressure areas of considerable energy cover the whole of British Columbia and the Canadian Northwest. The barometer has risen along the coast from San Francisco to the mouth of the Columbia river, while a trough of low pressure over the plateau territory between the American Ranges. Precipitation has been confined to the district bordering on the Straits. Heavy rain of nearly one inch has fallen to-day at New Westminster, and rain is falling there, at Victoria and at Nana Bay. No precipitation has fallen in the Northwest.

TEMPERATURE.	Min.	Max.
Victoria	48	51
New Westminster	48	52
Kamloops	48	50
Calgary	42	50
Winnipeg	40	44
Portland, Ore.	40	60
San Francisco	52	58

For 24 hours from 5 a.m.—(Pacific time)
Sunday:
Victoria and vicinity: Light or moderate winds; clear, with showers.
Lower Mainland: Light winds; cloudy, with rain.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.
Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

5 a.m.	Mean	5 p.m.
48	49	51
48	49	51
48	49	51

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a.m.: 8 miles southeast.
Noon: 6 miles southeast.
5 p.m.: Calm.

Rain—22 inch.
Barometer at noon—Observed—29.820
Corrected—29.827

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:
Miss Duncan C. W. Cook
Miss Agert J. Poulkes
E. Gidney J. Mozzoni
E. de Jennie R. B. Sully
W. A. Kid C. Wise
P. McEwen R. Sherman
R. A. Nesbitt Chas. Duner
Miss Gifford E. Melbury
Miss Smith A. C. Kahlert
W. Stephens M. Gutman

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:
D. H. Ross & Co. Union B. Co.
A. J. Nelson W. S. Fraser
W. Bowness J. H. Todd & Son
T. Mackin C. B. Funn, Co.
A. Market C. V.
R. Porter & Sons L. Goodacre
D. Spencer H. Muller
National R. H. Richey & Co.
H. Young & Co. F. H. Stewart & Co.

FORCIBLE FACTS.

One sixth of the deaths from disease are due to consumption. Ninety-eight per cent. of all those who have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for "weak lungs" have been perfectly and permanently cured. Cornelius McCawley, of Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Pa., had in all eighty-one hemorrhages. He says: "My doctor did all he could for me, but could not stop the hemorrhages, and all gave me up to die with consumption." What doctor could not do "Golden Medical Discovery" did. It stopped the hemorrhages and cured their cause. This is one case out of thousands. Investigate the facts.
Free. Dr. Pierce's great work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing and customs only. Send one cent stamps for paper covered book, or 50 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Str. Victorian—Fare 50c. to Seattle.

STOP THAT COUGH

Some people say it will go away of its own accord, but after waiting a reasonable time and it will not do so without the assistance of a good specific.

We Can Recommend
Pulmonic Cough Cure

As a quick and reliable remedy for all throat and lung troubles.

HALL & CO.,
Dispensing Chemists.

Clarence Block, Cor Yates and Douglas

"Section 100"

Containing about two hundred acres, rough land, situated between Helmcken and Burnside Roads, Esquimalt District, for sale. Enquire Helstern & Co., Victoria.

FOR SALE

ON EASY TERMS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

4 lots, Victoria West \$ 600.00
1/2 Lot, Yates Street, and 6 Rm'd 2 Story House (Central) \$100.00
Corner Lot, Rock Bay Avenue, and 5 Rm'd House 2,000.00
3 Lots, James Bay, fronting on three streets 1,500.00
1 Lot, off Burnside Road, and 5 Rm'd Cottage 700.00
1 Lot, Taunton Street 200.00
100 Acres, Metehosia 400.00
1 1/2-100 Acres, Viewfield Farm 1,500.00
2 Two Story Houses, Humboldt Street, central, and occupied by good tenants 3,800.00
Lots, Acres and Houses in all parts of the city for sale cheap. Enquire for Farms and Acres at Mortgage Prices.
FLINT & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, 17 Troncoe Ave.
List your property with us.

Young Women's Association

Annual Meeting Held at the Home on Friday Afternoon.

An Appeal to Public For Financial Assistance—Annual Report.

The annual meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was held on Friday. It is a matter of regret that so few attended to listen to the many helpful words that were spoken by those who addressed the meeting. A much larger interest on the part of the members should be shown, and the work just now is in need of earnest Christian workers, to make the association a counteracting influence to the many pernicious and bad agencies which are often put so prominently before the young women of the city.

The meeting was presided over by Rev. A. B. Winchester, in the unavoidable absence of Rev. W. L. Clay, who came in later and spoke a few words to the meeting. The chairman addressed a few words of encouragement, and the Bishop of Columbia, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and the Rev. E. S. Howe, urged all present not to be discouraged by the smallness of results, but to increase the efforts to make the Christian influence of the association felt, so that a standard might be raised, and that the home might be more widely used as a safe dwelling, and a central uniting place by the young women of the city. The following were read:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The executive committee of the Y. W. C. A. present their annual report with mingled feelings of sadness and hopefulness. Of sadness, because of so much left undone; of hopefulness, because there are signs of the dawning of a more satisfactory era. The past year has been a specially trying one to the association for various reasons. Scarcely had it commenced when the committee lost the helpful presence and sympathy of their esteemed treasurer, Miss Perrin, owing to her absence from Victoria. A few weeks elapsed and Mrs. Schroeder, the general secretary, under whose management the home was prospering, was suddenly called away to relatives, and great difficulty was experienced in filling her place.

The work of the committee also has been greatly lessened by unavoidable circumstances among its members, by sad bereavements, illness and absence from home, so that the past months have been exceptionally full of perplexities, so much so that a public meeting was called last month in order to decide whether the Y. W. C. A. should be closed or continued, when it was resolved that the association should not be closed, but that greater efforts must be made by its members to make the work successful, especially as the city of Victoria is increasing in size and prosperity, the need for such an institution is greater than ever, with the enlarged business facilities constantly bringing into our midst young women needing such a home as the Y. W. C. A. should offer.

We have now at the head of our home a general secretary, whose heart is thoroughly in the work, and whose aim and pleasure it is to be the friend and helper of young women. Many can testify that they have gained sympathy and help from kind friends in Miss Stuart, who has helped them to find not only a home, but suitable employment, by introducing them to the heads of business houses. We have at this present time nine boarders, and one transient visitor. We trust that the moderate fee for a regular supply of magazines and papers for the reading room. Special votes of thanks were passed by the meeting to the press, and the meeting terminated with the Benediction.

Tea was served, and a short meeting of the committee was held, when the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Walker; 1st vice-president, Miss Carr; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. J. D. Pemberton; honorary secretary, Mrs. Toller; honorary treasurer, Miss Perrin.

More Railway Connection

Report That Great Northern Will Soon Enter the City of Victoria.

The Vancouver Province publishes the following as a special despatch from this city:
The long desired railway connection with the Mainland which has been before the people of Victoria for many years in one form or another, is likely at last to become an established fact. It is even predicted that within a year the trains of the Great Northern system will be running into this city.

The proposal is to extend the Great Northern road, which at present terminates at New Westminster, down to Steveston and across from that point to Sidney by means of a ferry, and to come into the Capital over the rails of the Victoria & Sidney railway.

A private conference was held yesterday afternoon between E. V. Bodwell, representative of the road, Mayor Hayward, Manager Patterson, of the V. S. railway, and the railway commission of the city council.

Owing to the small number of those present, the details were not gone into, and an effort will be made to keep the matter secret until the details are arranged.

Officials of the Great Northern have been in the city for several weeks, quietly working on the plan, and are enthusiastic in regard to it.

"It takes four persons a whole year to make a high-grade cashmere shawl." "That's all right; my wife bought one and it took me four years to pay for it."—Detroit Free Press.

"So your name is Dorothy? Well, Miss Dorothy, do you know that you are the perfect image of your papa?" "Oh, yes. I am often taken for my papa."—Harlem Life.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & R. Buckache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

WM. T. HARDAKER AUCTIONEER.

1 am instructed to sell without reserve, at salerooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas St.

Friday, October 19, at 2 p.m.

UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE, ETC.
THE STOCK OF A GENERAL STORE,
Consisting of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR, FLANNELS, LADIES' AND GENTS' SHOES, AGATEWARE, TINWARE, CROCKERY, ETC., VARIETY OF TOYS, ETC.

WM. T. HARDAKER,
The Auctioneer.

We would take this opportunity of correcting a wrong impression of our contemplated lawn tennis and croquet lawn. The idea is that a source of income might be made out of such a scheme, at the same time greatly benefitting the cheerful aspect from the house, by changing its present garden into a lawn, which could be croqueted or tennised might reasonably hire for the purpose.

Few, surely, will doubt the wisdom of a good library scheme, and here we would not forget to mention with gratitude the constant and successful efforts of Miss Rich, who is raising a fund, by concerts, etc., to stock a good and interesting library, the membership fee being placed at the low sum of 25 cents per year. We are glad to state that our lecture room will, during the coming winter, be the meeting place of several good and useful societies, of the King's Daughters, the Teachers' Association, the Historical Society and Home Nursing Society.

Before closing this report, the committee record their grateful thanks to the Colonist and Times newspapers for their kindness in being ever ready to insert their names, thereby rendering very distinct service to the association; also to all the agents and merchants with whom we have been brought in contact, for their kind forbearance with our limited means.

We commend the Young Women's Christian Association and its interests to all our churches and the public generally, believing that with co-operation and sympathy there is a great future for our Y. W. C. A.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the committee of the association by the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
October 12, 1900.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts.
Cash in Bank, October, 1899 \$ 84.45
Room and board 80.85
Fences 83.28
Fees 63.45
Donations and subscriptions 71.65
Kings' Daughters 7.00
M.H. 38.40
Legacy from the late Mr. Miles 40.00
Sundries 31.05
Total \$1,298.83

Expenditure.

Rent \$ 275.00
Sundries 165.00
Wages 100.00
Meat 130.65
Groceries 238.27
Milk 55.35
Gas 38.40
Telephone 27.50
Simon Lelzer & Co. 54.61
Beller Bros. 9.00
Sundries 119.83
Cash in bank, Sept. 30, 1900 2.96
Total \$1,298.83

Outstanding liabilities \$ 262.24

The library report was read, showing a large increase in the number of books, and making an appeal for a regular supply of magazines and papers for the reading room. Special votes of thanks were passed by the meeting to the press, and the meeting terminated with the Benediction.

Tea was served, and a short meeting of the committee was held, when the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Walker; 1st vice-president, Miss Carr; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. J. D. Pemberton; honorary secretary, Mrs. Toller; honorary treasurer, Miss Perrin.

Imported Claret, 25c. plant.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CITY AUCTION MART

73 Yates Street.

2 p.m., Tuesday, October 16.

Comprising: Flush Couch, Bed Lounge, B. W. Dining Extension Table and Chairs; Oak Rockers; Mahogany Secretary; Cherry Occasional Table; Child's Crib; Chandeliers; Fur Cape and Muff; Coal Stove; Coal, Wood and Oil Heaters; Handsome Brussels Carpet, with Border; Bicycles; Shot Gun, etc.

JONES, CRANE & CO., Auctioneers.

Tel. 294.

REWARD

LOST—At Duncans, on Saturday, 29th. Yellow and White Spaniel Dog, slightly lame on one foot. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to C. H. Dickie, Duncans.

Sing Yuen & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Ladies' Fine Silk Underwear.

173 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

P. O. BOX 17.

Hotel Dallas

VICTORIA, B. C.

With Weekly and Monthly Rates.

TENDERS.

By direction of the heirs at law of William Smith, deceased, tenders will be received by the undersigned up till Dec. 1st, 1900, for the purchase of the property known as the Swan Lake Farm. The highest or lowest tender not necessarily accepted. Further information may be obtained from the undersigned.

JAMES W. MELDRUM,
Douglas St.

BROWN'S Four Crown Whisky.

The Finest Scotch in the World.

This pure Whisky, the same as supplied to the Royal Household has the largest sale of any in Scotland.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

BE LOYAL TO YOURSELF AND YOUR ISLAND.

Yes, be loyal to yourself and your island (one of the richest on God's earth); by helping to develop same; that is, if you have any money to invest, invest it right here in this island and help to build up industries at home, at same time build up trade right at your own doors that no one can take away from you (instead of helping to develop parts far away). To the speculator I say, if you want to speculate, speculate right here. You can more readily see how your money is working and what you are interested in, and if it be in mines, you cannot find better than what we have right here on this island (only want capital to develop them). Put your money into them, and you will likely have the double satisfaction of making money and the knowledge you are helping to build up a big trade, the benefit of which all will share. Be loyal to yourself and your island.

THOMAS KITCHIN.

POODLE DOG MENU.

Sunday, Oct. 21. Dinner, 50c.

SOUP—English Beef Broth; Onion; Consomme.

FISH—Boiled Halibut, Anchovy Sauce; Baked Plounder, au Gratin; Fried Silver Smelts, Tartar Sauce.

SALAD—Crab, Mayonnaise.

BOILED—Chicken, a la Poquette.

ENTREES—Escalloped Oysters on Toast; Venison Cutlets, with Jelly; Breast of Lamb, au Petit Pois; Welsh Rarebit; Peach Fritters, Marasquin Sauce.

ROASTS—Young Goose, Stuffed; Prime Ribs of Beef, Brown Potatoes; Leg of Veal, Green Peas.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes; Green Corn; French Beans; Boiled and Mashed Potatoes.

DESSERT—Strawberry Short Cake, Whipped Cream; Apple, Huckleberry, Mince Pie; Compote Pears; Prunes; Vanilla Ice Cream; Maderia Jelly; Assorted Cake; Fruit, etc. Canadian Cheese; Cafe Noir.

Imported Claret, 25c. plant.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CITY AUCTION MART

73 Yates Street.

2 p.m., Tuesday, October 16.

Comprising: Flush Couch, Bed Lounge, B. W. Dining Extension Table and Chairs; Oak Rockers; Mahogany Secretary; Cherry Occasional Table; Child's Crib; Chandeliers; Fur Cape and Muff; Coal Stove; Coal, Wood and Oil Heaters; Handsome Brussels Carpet, with Border; Bicycles; Shot Gun, etc.

JONES, CRANE & CO., Auctioneers.

Tel. 294.

REWARD

LOST—At Duncans, on Saturday, 29th. Yellow and White Spaniel Dog, slightly lame on one foot. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to C. H. Dickie, Duncans.

Sing Yuen & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Ladies' Fine Silk Underwear.

173 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

P. O. BOX 17.

Hotel Dallas

VICTORIA, B. C.

With Weekly and Monthly Rates.

TENDERS.

By direction of the heirs at law of William Smith, deceased, tenders will be received by the undersigned up till Dec. 1st, 1900, for the purchase of the property known as the Swan Lake Farm. The highest or lowest tender not necessarily accepted. Further information may be obtained from the undersigned.

JAMES W. MELDRUM,
Douglas St.



Handsomest and Best Working Ranges in the Market.

Thermometer in oven door shows exact heat of oven. Ventilated Oven draws fresh warm air in and carries away the fumes from roasting. Cemented Oven insures baking on the bottom. Cast Iron Linings, cannot crack or crumble.

THEY SAVE FUEL

Pamphlet free from our local agent or our nearest house.

THE McCLARY MFG CO.

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER

CLARKE & PEARSON, Local Agents VICTORIA

St. Alice Water

British Columbia's Natural Mineral Water

THORPE & Co. Ltd., SOLE AGENTS.

P. O. BOX 180. TELEPHONE 435.

It's In the Smoke

AS WELL AS THE HANDY PACKING.

OLD ENGLISH CURVE CUT TOBACCO.

FITS THE HIP OR VEST POCKET.

15c. Per Tin.

HARRY SALMON,

CORNER GOVERNMENT & YATES. ESTAB. 1884.

New 22 Calibre Rifles

The Winchester Model, 1900.

The Stevens "CRACK SHOT"; Well Made, Accurate, Low Priced.

Price List On Application. **CHARLES E. TISDALL, Vancouver.**

INSURANCE.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., LTD.,

26 Store Street. Victoria, B. C.

REPRESENTING:

Insurance Company of North America; National Assurance Company of Ireland, (Fire).

North China Insurance Co., Ltd.; Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.; Nippon Sea and Land Insurance Co., Ltd.; Lloyd's Underwriters (London), (Marine).

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., of London, (Accident.)

See Our \$10 Mackintoshes and Overcoats

23 STYLES AND 275 COATS TO SELECT FROM
EVERY COAT A BARGAIN
"RAGLAN" AND "PLAIN" SHOULDERS

AGENTS FOR
"Dr. Jaeger's" and "Health"
Underwear.
"Christy's" Hats.
"Dent's" Gloves.
"Tooke's" Collars and Cuffs.
"W. G. & R." White Shirts.

Fleece Underwear, - - 50 cents each

White Kid Dress Gloves, - 40 cents pair
Dent's Dogskin Gloves, - \$1.00 pair

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters.

68 and 70 Yates Street.

MINES AND MINING

A Weekly Summary of Events.

By H. Mortimer-Lamb.

THE WEEK AT ROSSLAND.

A daily output of a thousand tons, including Sundays, is still being maintained from Rossland, notwithstanding that the Centre Star shipments of 1,980 tons this last week was somewhat below that of the week before. But the Le Roi's output of 4,827 tons, and the very fair production of 504 tons from Le Roi No. 2, make an excellent showing in the weekly returns. Shipments from Le Roi No. 2, however, would be very considerably heavier if the transport facilities were adequate, but, as I mentioned last week, the number of cars supplied on the railway are quite insufficient to accommodate the full output of the properties of the Le Roi companies. Thus, at the Le Roi itself, three tons of ore were, last week, broken down to every ton shipped, and the consequence is that both here and at the other mines it is impossible to keep the sill floors of the stopes free. The building of the Le Roi sampler is now in progress, and of course, when these works are completed, the situation will be greatly improved. At the Centre Star the main shaft is being carried down below the fourth level, and sinking to the eighth level and prospecting with a diamond drill is in progress at the War Eagle. Good reports come from both St. Elmo and Giant. In the former the showing in the south drift has been gradually improved, three feet of ore of shipping grade having recently been encountered. Giant sent out a small shipment of 50 tons last week. A portion of the ore in this molybdenum occurs carrying very fair values. With the completion of the wagon road between Sophie Mountain and Northport, that most promising mine the Velvet, as well as other properties in this vicinity will be in a position to market their ores. The Velvet, which is, by the way, a long way the best of the properties controlled by the Tupper companies, is now being equipped with a 15-horse power compressor plant, and should shortly be in a position to begin the earning of profits.

It is satisfactory to note that at all the big mines proper precautions are being taken to guard against accidents, and I note in this connection that Mr. McGregor, the inspector, who visited Rossland and Northport, paid particular attention to the safety of the chutes on the cages at the Centre Star mine, which are supposed to act in case of a break in the cable. For his edification the wire cable was removed and the cage suspended by a hempen rope with about 50 feet slack upon the drum of the hoisting engine. The result was that the cage, with the result that the chutes acted at once, and the released cage did not drop more than one inch. The management repeated the experiment at the War Eagle with similar results.

The Iron Mark, after a suspension since February last, is about to resume shipments. Recent developments, and litigation with the Centre Star, however, have involved very heavy expenditures, and as further funds are required, a resolution was passed at a recent board meeting in Spokane, assessing shareholders at the rate of 10 cents a share on the total capitalization of \$500,000. This is the final levy, and there is every reason to believe that profits after this will go into shareholders' pockets instead of into lawyers' pockets.

SMEETING AT BOUNDARY CREEK

This week I had a very interesting conversation with Mr. Plummerfelt, who is now acting as assistant general manager of the Grand Mines Company, on the subject of the reduction of the Boundary Creek ores at the Grand Forks smelter. Among other things he told me that both the Knob Hill and Ironsides ores are absolutely self-fluxing, although it was at first believed that it would be necessary to roast the Knob Hill product. Ores from these mines make with a first smelting at thirty-five per cent, matter, which is as good a result as could be possibly desired. On the other hand, City of Paris ore, it is found, requires a preliminary roasting to get rid of the sulphur contents. Coke is laid down at Grand Forks from Fernie at a cost of three dollars a ton. This is itself a wonderfully cheap rate when it is remembered that little more than two years ago the Trail smelter was paying quite double this amount for coke, which was at that time brought all the way from Wales; but apart from that, the Granby smelter only requires to use one ton of coke to smelt one ton of ore, and will be seen the fuel costs are comparatively light. Apropos, Mr. Paul John in the course of an interview with the representative of the Greenwood Times, pointing out the peculiar advantages mine-owners in the Boundary Creek district enjoyed from the fact that ores are self-fluxing—I was told that iron and iron are freely assented—remarked: "But few people outside of those actively engaged in the smelting industry realize this great advantage. One furnace can treat at least 50 per cent. more self-fluxing ore than those requiring coke, and consequently, less coke is required. The cost of smelting, the advantage can be readily seen. This is a distinct advantage that Boundary possesses over Rossland as a mining district." Mr. Johnson, by the way, has pretty well demonstrated that he is not only a very well informed man, but is also a "talking through his hat," by offering the Winnipeg and other mines in the district a freight and treatment rate of \$4 per ton. This is the lowest smelting rate offered yet in British Columbia, and under such circumstances it should be easily possible to mine even ore as low grade as eight dollars, profitably. At present the Winnipeg is paying \$5.50 per ton for the treatment of its ores at Grand Forks. Perhaps the fact that the Boundary ores are generally low grade is really a blessing in disguise for the district. If Greenwood and Grand Forks become great smelting as well as min-

ing centres it will certainly be due to this circumstance alone. The marvelous output of mineral bearing area in which the low-grade mines are found promise an unlimited supply of ore, and because this ore must be treated on the spot, and even then the margin of profit be so close, that metallurgists will necessarily be stimulated to put forward every effort to reduce costs to the minimum. And in a ratio to the reduction of local treatment charges so will be the growth of both industries—mining and smelting. Soon after the New Year three smelters will be in operation in the district, having together a capacity for treating 1,100 tons daily. Mr. Johnson has fixed December 1st as the date for the blowing in of the Mother Lode Smelter, and the Pyrite smelter at Boundary Falls should be completed about a month later. As to the right of some of the Boundary Creek mines to consideration the following information was received: The Mother Lode is worth nothing. An upraise is being run to connect the 300-foot with the 200-foot level. This is in magnetite with chalcopirite running from 6 to 7 per cent. copper and \$4 to \$5 in gold. There is the same ore in a 40-foot winze from the 200-foot level. It is different from the other ore carrying higher copper values. As the figure is 350 feet long, 300 feet high and 100 feet wide above the 200-foot level, this makes 10,500,000 cubic feet of ore, or nearly 900,000 tons of ore. Between the 200-foot and 300-foot level there is a proven area of 100 feet long, 20 feet wide and 100 feet high, making a total of 200,000 tons of ore. All of this is north of the shaft. The amount of ore south of the shaft has not been determined, but Mr. Paul Johnson estimates it at a million tons of smelter ore in sight. Last week I made some reference to the enormous size of the ore-body in the Greenwood camp, and I think therefore there is sufficient to justify a former expressed opinion that before very long we shall see a far bigger boom in Boundary Creek than Rossland witnessed in '96 immediately after the first reaction was over and active production commenced.

A RECENT CARIBOO DIVIDEND.

The Cariboo, of Camp McKinney, has just declared a dividend of one and a half a share for the quarter ending September 30th, or the equivalent of 6 per cent. per annum. I am informed that a much larger dividend of profit could have been made, but it was deemed expedient to provide amply for the expenditure that is about to be incurred in developing the mine upon a large scale. The Cariboo, meanwhile Mr. George McAlaughy, the company's managing director, has raised the wages of the men employed at the mine from \$2.50 and \$3 to \$3 and \$3.50. All carmen and shovellers now get \$3 a day, and all hammermen \$3.50. One may be quite certain that in the near future a move of this kind Mr. McAlaughy acted with his customary shrewdness. Good miners are not easy to procure at the best of times as things go in the country at present, and in an out of the way camp like McKinney you can't get them at all unless very special inducements are offered. It is safe to say under the new conditions of increased wages, mining at the Cariboo will be even more economically conducted.

Crawford Creek is among the probabilities of the early future, the matter being taken up by the London Consolidated and Richelieu Mining Companies. Meanwhile the Silver Hill mine promises to become one of the most extensive shippers in this district. This winter 5,000 tons will be shipped from the Silver Hill, and more too, if a larger quantity can be handled while the snow lies. The new crew at the mine will be employed largely in driving a main tunnel 1,000 feet long, which is designed to tap several large leads and to develop the main ore body. When this is completed the company will know what its production can be brought to, and the smelter proposition will be disposed of. There are various prospects along Crawford Creek which afford ideal smelter sites. Spelter did water power, fine timber, an abundance of lime rock in the immediate vicinity and easy grades are available, and the institution would draw largely from silver-lead properties along the lake which are now shipping to Nelson and Trail. The plant at the Silver Hill smelter might be utilized, and the manager might figure that an outlay of \$250,000 would be a sufficient sum for the purpose. Another promising prospect near Nelson is the Chaplain, which will shortly commence production. A ten-stamp mill is now being installed and crushing is to begin in about three weeks.

THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS' PROPERTIES.

The Canadian Gold Fields seem to have been peculiarly fortunate in securing really first-class mining properties and prospects in British Columbia. The company own not only the St. Eugene, which is undoubtedly the finest concentrating ore body in the district, but in the Sunset group, situated near White-water, and the Commonwealth group, the company has two most promising properties. At the Sunset a rich strike was made this week, the gold values being extremely high, while according to the Nelson Tribune an ore body has been encountered on the Commonwealth, which places that "property on a level with the richest mines in Kootenay if the ore body proves continuous." Specimens taken across the face were sent to Nelson and on being assayed gave returns of 20 per cent. copper and 170 ounces of silver, over \$160 per ton. But, of course, there is a big "if" to be considered, and the importance of this discovery.

EAST KOOTENAY DIVIDENDS.

The North Star has just paid a second dividend this year, of \$37,500, and it is also announced, unofficially, that the St.

Eugene will shortly follow suit. On the 1st of November the company will have to be a regular quarterly division of profits. Increased shipments are to be made from the North Star and arrangements are now being made to that end. The St. Eugene numbers at present 320 men on its payroll, of which 100 men are exclusively employed on development work. The concentrator is turning out 400 tons daily. This output is shipped to the American Smelter Company and nets the St. Eugene \$45 per ton. The new thumbe to the mill is in working order and an abundant supply of water is assured under any circumstances. This will produce a fine output of tailing output such as occurred during August and September as a result of the drought. A gravity train has been started recently which conveys the ore from the Mine claim to the upper level of the Lake Shore, whence it is dropped by means of the chute to the lower level and removed by mule train to the mill. At the third important group of mines in East Kootenay—the Sullivan, the capacity of the plant has been doubled by the addition of five drills. A recent strike opened up a better grade of ore than has previously encountered and production is being maintained at a rate of from 50 to 60 tons daily.

BRIDGE RIVER PROSPECTS.

I clip the following from an article in the Lillooet Prospector as giving a very fair idea of conditions in this district. "The mines in the Bridge river mining district have continued to show the past season that they are good properties and have proved well to substantiate it. It was expected that this season the Bridge river section would have more or less of a boom, but owing no doubt, to the lack of transportation facilities, no capital whatever has been invested, although an English syndicate have bonded the district for an amount in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars, and will make their first payment November 1. From what we learn from parties connected with the syndicate, the payment will be made and work commenced on the property this season, opening it up in a mining way, and machinery installed to take the place of the arrastras which are now milling the ore. With such a syndicate operating in the district it will naturally induce other capitalists to make investments, and no doubt many of the claims in the Bridge river when opened up will prove to be some practical mining men and miners, who, when they have a property will not hesitate to do work on it and endeavor to make it a paying proposition. The syndicate is to take it over at a reasonable figure, and the ore will be a trail on a wagon road grade from Seaton lake to the mines, which will greatly help mine-owners, prospectors and parties coming into the district to look over properties. The new trail will be a great convenience, but it should be a wagon road. Other districts, if they had the showing such as there is in Bridge river, would have had a wagon road two years ago to their mines."

OUTGROW HIS TICKET.

A Queer Case Involving the Rights of Growing Railway Passengers.

From the St. Louis Republic.

A singular case involving the rights of a holder of a half fare, unlimited ticket developed recently on the Santa Fe line. It was an eastbound train from San Francisco, and the conductor, while collecting tickets, was given the return portion of a half fare or child's excursion ticket from Kansas City to San Francisco. The holder of the ticket was a young man of about 22 years of age. The conductor looked at him and asked: "You don't expect to ride on this ticket, do you?"

"Why not?" asked the young man. "I bought it in Kansas eleven years ago. The conductor examined it more carefully and found that it bore the stamp of the Santa Fe office at Kansas City and was dated April 12, 1889. It was, moreover, as the young man had said, an unlimited ticket."

"I don't doubt what you say about buying it," said the conductor, "but you are a kid then and you are a man now. I can't let a man ride on a child's ticket. You must put up the other half in cash or get off the train."

"But let me explain. My father put up nearly \$50 for that ticket eleven years ago and your company has been using it ever since for all that time without rendering any service to him or me, for whom he bought it. If I have to pay the extra half fare, am I entitled to a credit in the shape of interest on that \$50 for eleven years?"

"I'm not cracking those kinds of nuts," the conductor replied, smiling. "You're a kid, and you've got to have a man's ticket or pay full fare."

"Well, I will pay the extra half fare, but for it."

"All right, I'll give you a receipt." The money was paid and the receipt was given, the name of the young man being Charles A. De Courcy. He said he would present his claim against the Santa Fe on his return from an Eastern trip.

Local passenger men to whom the case was presented say the conductor took the proper stand and that the young man has no legal claim against the company. A railroad ticket is a contract, and the terms and conditions provided on it. A child's ticket calls for a child passenger, and the moment the holder ceases to comply with this condition the ticket is not good for passage so far as he is concerned. As railroad companies do not agree to pay interest when redeeming unused tickets, the absurdity of a claim of this kind is readily seen. The prospects are that Mr. De Courcy will keep his receipt as an odd souvenir of an odd railroad journey.

Hoax—I don't understand what Binks says in Baggs that he should always speak of him as "handsome." Joao—Quite a number of people have told Binks that he looks like Baggs. Philadelphia Record.

Interviewed
Paul By Proxy

Mr. Kruger Gives His Views
Through His Former Police
Commissioner.

The Ex-President Kept Out of
Sight During Interview But
Near at Hand.

The Daily Telegraph commissioner has distinguished himself by his smartness, but he has not succeeded in beating his own record by obtaining an interview with the ex-President. He wires from Lorenzo Marques, under date of September 15: I called at the government building to-day to see the governor. I was ushered in and stated my business. At first His Excellency was disinclined to respond to the desire which I expressed, that I should be allowed to pay a visit to his distinguished guest, Mr. Kruger, unless he (the Governor) was made exactly aware of the nature of my business with the ex-President of the South African republic. Thereupon I explained to him that Lord Roberts had issued a proclamation, which had been published to-day, and which I was naturally anxious to secure the views of the ex-President for the benefit of the British public. His Excellency at once grasped the situation, and was willing to appoint a time at which I was to call at his residence. Having succeeded in my object, I bowed myself out. At the hour fixed between myself and the governor I presented myself at the gate of the latter's house. Here I was met by a sentry with fixed bayonet, which he threateningly brought to the charge position, numbing something in a language which is not heard north of the Tweed. I nodded my head in the direction of the house, and continued my advance, leaving him standing like a statue. At the steps of the house I was accosted by a uniformed attendant, who demanded my business, gestulating and indicating that I was to stop. As I approached I could see into the room occupied by Mr. Kruger. The old man was sitting in a lounge chair, in a corner of the apartment, one leg crossed over the other. He was dressed in black, and wore spectacles, the left one being shaded, owing to extreme weakness of his eyelid. The ex-President's beard is white, and he had grown a full one since I saw him at Watervalunder a few weeks ago.

White and shrivelled, he looked a pitiable yet striking object as he sat, the embodiment of cruel disappointment and blasted hopes. A reference to the actual prisoner. "Lochaber no more" came into my mind as I gazed on him. The ex-President was engaged in talking with Mr. Berdell, the Transvaal commissioner of police, as I passed, and I heard Mr. Kruger's deep, resonant voice as he entered the reception room. Here I was introduced to the ex-President by the Governor. No time was lost, and the Governor at once introduced me to Mr. Berdell, who was deputized by Mr. Kruger to answer my questions. Knowing Mr. Berdell personally, I exchanged greetings with him. The last time I had seen him was at Watervalunder, when I felt that I should have made a prisoner and consigned to Nooitgedacht by him. I asked Mr. Berdell if it would be possible for me to have some words with His Honor. Mr. Berdell informed me that could not be under existing circumstances, but the President had not indicated that I should be a prisoner. The President himself was in hearing, and the doors were purposely kept open.

On my asking after Mr. Kruger's health, I was informed that it was good. He is only troubled with an affection of the eyes.

"Is it true that Mr. Kruger intends sailing for Europe at an early date?" "Yes and no," was the answer. "The President has left the Transvaal for an indefinite period."

"How I suppressed a smile. "He may return in six months' time if he goes to Europe," continued Mr. Berdell, "but nothing has been definitely arranged."

"Has His Honor resigned his position as president of the Transvaal?" was my next query.

"No. You are aware that when the President of the South African republic left the country an acting-president is elected in his stead. Mr. Schalk Burger has been appointed to that position."

"Do your burghers," I asked, "still consider that their cause is hopeful, or why do you continue the war?"

"We are fighting for the brightness of our country, and accordingly we are compelled to fight to the last drop of our blood. It is not useless for us to continue. We must go on to the bitter end. If we desist, we have St. Helena and Ceylon facing us. We shall fight and live."

I attempted to put another question to Mr. Berdell concerning the utility of any idea of securing foreign intervention, but Mr. Kruger's deputy said: "It is no use taking Lord Roberts' points seriously. His proclamation is all wrong. I have just been discussing it with the President. Lord Roberts in the field has not done with us."

"Your statements as true." Mr. Kruger's deputy continued: "Take the case of Lord Roberts, sending the women and children away from Pretoria. That was an act of great injustice."

I reminded Mr. Berdell that it was quite a legitimate custom of war, and was rendered necessary by the fact that Lord Roberts' army at the time was on short rations.

Mr. Berdell said he had the greatest respect for Lord Roberts personally, but many acts done by his subordinates ought not to have been committed. But he would rather not go into further details. He reiterated his remark that Lord Roberts' proclamation was all wrong, and was written under a misapprehension.

"Time will prove," he said, "that we are not nearly beaten. At the worst you may conquer us, but you will never subdue us."

"Has the President any opinion to offer on the prospect of the two races becoming assimilated and forgetting the past?"

"The President does not care to give any opinion on that important matter at the present juncture of affairs."

"Is it true that Mr. Schalk Burger turned up here wishing to see Mr. Kruger?"

"No, it is absolutely false."

I then asked if I could be allowed to shake hands with Mr. Kruger and say good-bye to him. He said I should not have a hushed voice, accompanied by a knowing expression, "Better not, under the circumstances."

After thanking His Excellency the Governor and the erstwhile Commissioner of Transvaal Police for their courtesy and hospitality, which I shall never forget, I asked to have a word with the ex-President.

LAKE ST. JOHN.

Extensive Resources of Northern Quebec Being Opened Up.

Canadian Trade Review.

A remarkable illustration of the vast forest wealth of the great north of the province of Quebec is furnished by the unexpected development of an enormous field for lumbering operations in the region made accessible to shipping ports by the construction of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway. Now spruce is virtually king in most of the forests of Quebec, and pulp wood the delight of millionaire speculators, the eyes of the public and of the lumber, pulp and paper traders are being gradually attracted to the enormous wealth of the spruce forests in the territory tributary to the Quebec and Lake St. John railway and its connections.

Some idea of the present proportions of the lumber trade in the country traversed by this line may be formed of the various mills located in it, apart from the consumption of their produce, amounting to the equivalent of \$3,136,000 a year. The principal kinds of lumber are spruce, balsam, white, black and red spruce constitute more than 75 per cent. of the timber. Fire has ravaged this territory in some places, but the disastrous effects of the great fire of 1875 in the Mistassini region have been largely overcome, and growth is as fine as the first growth of the size of the trees, while the wood is sounder and less knotty, both of which are decided advantages.

The quantity of pulp wood in this country is practically unlimited. Taking an average of only five cords to the acre, we can easily see that the forest wealth of this territory can provide an almost inexhaustible supply of the raw material. Mr. Langelier, who recently explored this section for the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, estimates that the first cut of pulp wood in it would yield about 100,000 cords, which would be worth over 650,000 tons of pulp, or a million tons per annum for sixty-five years. It is calculated that this would be sufficient for the half of Europe, and that "the coniferous forests of the region of Lake St. John exceed in extent those of Norway, are nearly equal to those of Prussia, and to half those of Sweden."

The waters powers of the grand discharge of Lake St. John, and of the several large rivers by which the lake is fed, greatly exceed those of all the rivers in Sweden and Norway, where the pulp industry is carried on to a great extent. It is calculated that they total over 650,000 horse-power. Two large companies, one English, the other American, with a combined capital of nearly \$6,000,000, are at present negotiating for water power privileges on the Grand discharge. One proposes to erect the large pulp and paper mill in the world, and the other an enormous calcium carbide factory, and in the meantime the operations they may exceed the tremendous works at Grand Mere and Shawenegan, on the Great Northern Branch of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.

"And now," continued his angry spouse, thoroughly aroused: "I am going to give you another piece of my mind—what are you doing?"

"I am turning the other ear," patiently replied Mr. Meeker.—Chicago Tribune.

A CAPE BRETON GHOST

A Historical Reminiscence.

From Halifax Chronicle.

Up to the present day the word Sydney, Cape Breton, suggests to many in England but one thought—"It was there they saw the ghost," and so it was, and under very singular circumstances.

Of course everybody in the province has heard the story, but few, perhaps, remember the details, which are remarkable enough to bear repeating, and perchance, modern science may throw some light upon the apparition.

One very singular fact about this story, is, that it made its appearance under conditions that are antagonistic to the materialization of spirits on this mundane sphere. For instance, it was broad daylight, and spirits usually walk at night.

Again, it took place in the then new barracks, a part of which—the ghost part—is still standing in Victoria park, and may be seen to-day by visitors.

The seers of this unearthly visitant, were Sir John Sherbrooke and General Wynyard, two officers, who in later years, occupied diversely known in society and were not cool common sense, who would have either motive nor wish to foster a lie upon the world. Every effort of their own or their friends to give an explanation has been vain.

The names appeared in the army lists of 1785, the one as a captain, the other as a lieutenant in the 33rd Regiment, a corps which some years after was commanded by the Hon. Arthur Wellesley. Six companies of this regiment under the command of Lieut. Colonel York had been sent to Sydney shortly after the founding of the colony, early in the spring of 1785. The following October the regiment was quartered in the new barracks.

Sherbrooke and Wynyard, being of congenial tastes, and both studious, became fast friends, spending much of their time in study, apart from their more convivial brother officers. On the afternoon of the 15th of October they were sitting at coffee, in Wynyard's apartments. They had dined but neither of them had drunk any wine, and they were both in the best of health, and their studies. It was perfect light, being in the neighborhood of four o'clock.

The sitting room in which they were had only two doors in it, one opening into a passage and the other leading into Wynyard's bedroom. There was no other way to enter the sitting room but from the passage, and no other egress from the bedroom but through the door into the sitting-room. Any person passing into the bedroom would have remained there unless he returned by the way he entered.

Both the young men were reading, Sherbrooke, however, as he slipped his coffee happened to glance at the door that opened on the passage. What was his astonishment to see a tall, emaciated youth of about twenty years of age standing there gazing at them with a sad, far-away look. As the stranger neither moved or spoke, Sherbrooke directed the attention of his friend who was sitting near him to the person who had thus unaccountably broken in upon their privacy. As soon as Wynyard became aware of the presence of the visitor his countenance became suddenly agitated.

"A man being as pale as this," said Sir John Sherbrooke, "never saw a living face assume the appearance of a corpse, except Wynyard's at that moment."

They both gazed in silence at the intruder, for Wynyard, who seemed to appreciate the import of the appearance, was not so far off. Follow me."

The stranger withdrew than Wynyard heaving a long and deep sigh like a person recovering from a fit, convulsively seized his companion by the arm, muttering "Great God, my brother!"

"Your brother," repeated Sherbrooke. "What do you mean, Wynyard? If it's he, he can't be far off. Follow me."

Immediately rising, he preceded his friend into the bedroom, which as before stated, was an inner chamber only entered by passing through the apartment in which the two officers had been sitting. The mysterious stranger had certainly passed through the sitting-room into the bedroom, and he never returned. Imagine then, Sherbrooke's astonishment, upon entering the chamber to find it unoccupied. Wynyard, however, was not equally surprised, for from the very first he had an impression that the figure he saw was the spirit of his brother.

His companion nevertheless strenuously declared that some hoax had been played upon them, so after carefully searching in every direction and discovering no clue to the matter they made a written note of the day and hour in which it had occurred and also decided not to mention the occurrence in the regiment, in case they had been the victim of a clever delusion, though they suspect the author of the hoax, nor conceive the means of its execution; in fact they were content to imagine anything rather than admit the possibility of a supernatural appearance.

But Wynyard could not hide his deep-felt solitude. The anxiety he manifested from letters from home and the frequent mention he made of fears for his brother's health aroused the curiosity of the officers in the garrison, who intimately knew his brother John Otway Wynyard, a lieutenant in the third regiment of Foot Guards, and eventually betrayed him into relating the circumstances of the apparition that he had determined to conceal.

The story was no sooner known than the fate of Wynyard's brother became the object of universal interest to the officers of the regiment. There were few who did not inquire for Wynyard's letters before they asked for their own. The packets from England were longed for with more than usual eagerness, and hope that they might unravel the mystery.

Finally turning to the person nearest him he said in a low voice: "Wynyard's brother is no more."

The first line of Sherbrooke's letter was: "Dear John, break to your friend Wynyard the death of his favorite brother."

He died on the very day and at the very hour on which the friend had seen his spirit pass so mysteriously through the apartment.

In spite of their coincidence of vision and events, Sherbrooke could not believe in the existence or the possibility of any intercourse between the living and the dead, and still entertained a doubt of the report of his senses until some years after on his return to England.

He had seen nothing of Wynyard after the 33rd had left Sydney, and he was unacquainted with others of the family.

A few days after his arrival he was walking with two gentlemen in Piccadilly, when on the other side of the street he saw a person bearing the most striking resemblance to the figure which had been disclosed to Wynyard and himself. His companions were acquainted with the person, but he instantly directed their attention to the person opposite, as the individual who had contrived to enter and depart from Wynyard's apartments without their being conscious of the means.

Full of this impression Sherbrooke immediately crossed over and accosted the gentleman, hoping to elucidate the mystery. He apologized for the interruption, but excused himself by relating the occurrence which had induced him to commit this solecism. The gentleman received him as a friend. He had never been out of the country, but he was the twin brother of the youth whose spirit had been seen at Sydney.

From the interesting character of this narrative the fact of the vision occurring in daylight, and the two persons well known in society, and the subsequent verification of likeness by the party not previously acquainted with the subject of the vision—a modern ghost story has attracted the attention of the public. In "Notes and Queries" July 2nd, 1859, appeared a correspondence, giving nearly the strongest testimony then attainable to the truth of the "Wynyard ghost story." A series of queries on the subject being drawn up at Quebec by Sir John Harvey, adjutant-general of the forces in Canada, was sent to Colonel Gore of the 33rd Regiment, then almost, if not the only survivor of the officers who were in garrison at Sydney, with Sherbrooke and Wynyard at the time of the occurrence. Colonel Gore remembered and confirmed every detail. So strong was the belief in the vision held in the Wynyard family that years after this, a "Notes and Queries" came out to Canada for the express purpose of visiting Sydney. Upon arriving at the barracks they were directed to their brother's apartment, every inch of which was familiar to them before-hand from being oft described.

PASSANANTE'S LIFE.

Murder of King Humbert Calls Attention to Former Attempt to Kill Him.

From the London Pall Mall Gazette.

Now that Bresci has been sentenced it may be interesting to a few details of the life of Passanante, who was the first to attempt the life of King Humbert only a few months after his accession to the throne. Passanante, who is a Sicilian, was considered to be of dull intellect, but not sufficiently to make him irresponsible for his actions. It was taken therefore to the ordinary prison, where those condemned to life sentences are confined. He went through the period of solitary confinement but this so preyed on a brain naturally weak that he thought he was adjudged mad and removed to the insane prison, where he now is. Italy has only one of these prisons, which is a rather edifice at Montelupo, formerly a villa belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. It has always an average of from 350 to 400 prisoners, who are kept in various classes. Many work very cleverly at different trades, while others are incapable of any work, and the violent ones have even to be subjected to restraint.

Passanante is quite mad, but not violent, so he is allowed to follow very much his own bent. His chief pleasure is in drafting plans for the reformation of the world and the establishment of universal equality. When paper is not to be had he bullies the warden, who is a prisoner, and declares represent the social edifice, but so much bread went into these buildings that the authorities provided him with clay, with which he built a model of the world, and sometimes he reverts to his old profession of cook and concocts strange dishes. He has devised several projects for small stoves in each cell, for the reformation of the world, and his own food. Thus he lives from day to day. He is a little, old man, thin and bowed, with vacant eye and trembling hand. Some days he never opens his eyes, but at other times he explains eagerly his views, but he never refers to King Humbert, whom he has evidently quite forgotten.

JUSTIFIABLE ASSAULT.

From the Chicago Post.

Yes, said the prisoner, I hit him. You admit it? asked the judge inquiringly.

I do, and I'd do it again in the same circumstances. I hit him with a brick and knocked him senseless.

What was the circumstances? He plainly pointed a gun at me—a gun that wasn't loaded, you know. You've heard of such things, of course.

Officer! exclaimed the judge, angrily, why did you bring this man here? Can't you see that he is a public benefactor?

IN THE REALM OF LABOR

Miscellaneous Siftings Concerning Organized and Unorganized Wage-Earners With Remarks

By T. H. Twigg.

THE RISING OF LABOR.

(On the Pennsylvania strike.)

HEAR in the Autumn voices
Of winds and rustling leaves
For the heart of the world rejoices
That Labor shall claim its own.
It has laid in the dust for aces
By the sword of the downtrodden
And the world stood back and sighed,
"Alack!
But this is the Will of God."

He has put His cross on Labor,
It suffers for Adam's sin.
But Truth, like the stroke of a sabre,
Has cut the sin from the line.
She has cut down the crowd-made curtain
And shown us the true God's face,
And it is not dark with hatred's mark,
But fair with love's own grace.

He is not the God of classes,
He is not the God of gold.
But He is the God of the masses,
Who toll in the heat and the cold,
And unto the heart of Labor,
Desolate, sick and numb,
He breathes from the skies and He says,
"Arise!"

For the day and the hour have come."

And out of its man-made prison,
Out of the dark and the dust,
Has Labor at last arisen,
And it cries to the light, "Just!"
It wastes no word and no gesture;
In the calmness of truth it stands.
It pleaded too long at the ear of wrong
Unheard—and now it commands.

Oh, slow are God's mills in grinding,
"But they grind exceeding small!"
And the greedily of heart shall be finding
That God is the God of all.
They shall learn how this Mighty Toller,
This Maker of men and things,
Of earth and of worlds afar,
Ranks Labor above crowned kings.

Oh, heart of Labor, keep steady,
And stand for the rights you need!
For the world was never so ready
To pray for the fall of greed.
The waves of our prayers, like billows,
Shall bear your hopes on their crest,
And carry you out of the narrow of doubt
And into the harbor of rest.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in N.Y. Journal.

The commission appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the Chinese question in British Columbia will visit the Coast shortly. When the commissioners come to Victoria what are the chances of their giving the notice of the organization to give evidence? Possibly the Trades and Labor Council will have something to say. But is there any particular trade directly affected by Chinese prepared, through a recognized institution, to submit a good case? There does not appear to be any such.

The fact is, the workers in the industries where Chinese come into direct competition with white labor are unorganized. For instance, no class feels Chinese competition more than tailors do, yet for want of a proper organization, the chances are that the Chinese will bring the notice of the commissioners, from this source. The same is the case in respect to plasterers, likewise the builders' laborers and several other callings.

What's everybody's business is nobody's business. There should be some plan arranged whereby specific evidence will be adduced showing just what injury Chinese perpetrate, together with facts, figures, and all the requisite data to substantiate the contention that Chinese are an unincumbent and undesirable people. Specific cases should be set forth and proven beyond the shadow of a doubt. Such cases cannot be picked up haphazard. Take the case of a boilermaker, a stonemason, a shipwright, or a printer. What substantial evidence could any one of them give showing Chinese injured him as an individual? Kept down to a direct personal injury, the likelihood is he would be sorely perplexed to say just how the Chinaman does not enter directly into competition with any one of these men, neither does he cut much figure in making the conditions that set the scales of wages for them.

It's all very well to say the Chinese retard progress by keeping a better class of immigrants from coming to the country, but it takes all money he earns out of the country, etc., but it is specific evidence that carries weight. So far as looking at the matter in a general way, the commissioners can do that part of their duty without assistance.

Results show that labor organizations are practical institutions. Although they have not brought about ideal conditions, nevertheless they have improved the condition of the working classes. With a certain amount of success, they are able to cope with present-day circumstances. They have not succeeded in gaining for the workers all they are entitled to, yet it is clearly discernible that the toilers have been benefited and to-day enjoy more of the fruits of their labors than they otherwise would have been labor organization not in existence.

There are a few other institutions which mean to do well by those who now must fight for existence, when the world accepts and puts into practice theoretical systems expounded by them. Meanwhile they accomplish nothing beyond making some converts to their religions. Numbered with these reformers are the Socialists, who are a sect comprised chiefly of deep-thinkers—men of much intellect. They would bring about the conditions advocated by Christ 1900 years ago. In their eagerness to spread their ideas—and there is not a word to be said against those teachings—they are anxious to take the world by the throat. Now labor unionists, taken as a whole, don't know a great deal about Socialism, and consequently are a little dubious about joining hands with their brother Socialists till such times as they become more learned in the Socialistic doctrine. But the system of education pursued by the Socialists does not promise well of a speedy conversion of labor unionists to Socialism. If anything, it tends to delay rather than promote the cause of Socialism. For example, here is a lesson read to labor unionists by a Seattle Socialist: "The union man and the socialist are not enemies, the union man who will not join us is a fakir and a traitor," etc.

It will be recalled that the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in session at Ottawa last month, refused representation to Socialist leagues. Mr. Wm. MacLennan, a prominent Socialist leader in the province, when asked why Socialists were excluded from the Congress replied thus: "The reason is because the members of the Trades and Labor Congress are as great ignoramus as there are in the country at the present time. They didn't know what they were talking about, and didn't know what So-

cialism is. There are men who get into the position of labor leaders and go to Congress for the purpose of voting against such things because they get a great pile of money for it. Fake labor leaders had time and again sold out their cause when he got a chance to feather his own nest to the detriment of you laboring men and your class. That is why the Trades and Labor Congress excluded Socialists."

Pretty rough language, but perhaps, not wholly amiss in some instances. Yet, what good can come from it. If Socialists ever expect to gain converts enough among unionists to secure their recognition as Socialists in labor organizations, they will need use better tactics.

Christopher Foley, a working miner, residing in Rossland, will contest Yale-Cariboo on the Labor party's ticket. James Wilks received the majority of votes at the convention, but declined the nomination, which was then offered to Hebert, from the skies and He says, "Arise!"

The majority of delegates to the Allied Trades and Labor Council of Ottawa were instructed by their respective unions before attending a convention last night to vote in favor of placing an independent Labor candidate in the field.

Robert Rhoadhouse has been chosen by the Socialist Labor party of London to contest that constituency for the Commons.

The Montreal Municipal Labor Bureau reports that the condition of the labor market in that city is exceptionally good. There is a scarcity of labor in a number of industries, which is having the effect of raising wages. Owing to the number of girls and women employed the cigar-making industry is in a bad state in the "Canadian metropolis as compared with other cities," as is shown by the following table:

City.	Size.	Price per M.
Montreal, P.Q.	4 1/2 inches or less.	\$ 6.50
Kamloops, B.C.	15 inches.	13.00
Victoria, B.C.	4 1/2 inches.	13.00
Hamilton, Ont.	4 1/2 inches.	8.00
St. Catharines, Ont.	4 1/2 inches.	7.00
Brantford, Ont.	4 1/2 inches.	14.00
Hand work (seed and Havana), ordinary (straight) work—		
Hamilton	Over 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 inches.	\$ 9.00
Montreal	Over 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 inches.	9.00
Kamloops	4 1/2 inches.	14.00
Victoria	4 1/2 inches.	15.00

The job printers of Toronto are asking an increase in wages of 25 per cent, on day work, and with the scale for piece work raised to 45 cents per 1,000 words. The piece scale is now 34 cents. For day work the present rate is \$12 per week, which the men want raised to \$15. The employers point out that they recently granted an increase in wages, and they claim they are unable to go much further at the present. Further negotiations will likely be forthcoming.

A fishermen's union with 168 charter members has been organized in Seattle by W. G. Armstrong, of the A.F. of L.

The civil servants at Ottawa are to go into the coal business on the co-operative plan. The object is to overcome an existing combine of coal dealers at the Capital which has put the price of coal up.

The courts of New York have sustained the legality of the action of a union which refused to pay the accident benefit to an injured member on the ground that the claimant had worked below the union scale of wages without permission.

For attempting to bribe a man in authority to give him work in preference to fellow-members a man named Marjand was expelled from the Seattle Typographical union at its last meeting. The Union Record thus describes the case: "There were no star chamber methods employed. The accused and methods were both present, the charges were presented in unmistakable language and supported by unequivocal evidence. The culprit was given every opportunity to defend himself. The object of the union was to expel from the ranks of its craftsmen a man who had sold out the union whose principles he had shown himself so disregardful of, and escorted out of the hall amid a dignified silence that could not have been impressed by his ignominy upon him if he has a remnant of conscience left."

It is reported the boilermakers of Montreal, who went on strike on July 6, have abandoned the struggle and many of them have returned to work, especially those who came out of the Grand Trunk railway shops.

The Cour d'Alene miners who were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for complicity in the blowing up of the Sullivan mine, have been released.

The moulders of Cleveland, Ohio, have just gone through a twelve months' strike. Of 596 men who struck, 596 have remained true to the union.

In Great Britain during August 327,380 organized workers obtained advances averaging 2s. 10d. weekly, and about 6,100 sustained decreases averaging 4s. 6d. weekly per head. The increases were in the coal mining industry and the decreases affected 3,500 blast furnace-men and laborers in Scotland, and 2,600 bedstead workers in Birmingham.

For wilful contravention of the mine regulations for safety in the United Kingdom, workmen paid £580 in fines, and employers for similar offences were fined £146 during last year. Out of 862,161 miners, 1,089 lost their lives by accidents. Of the 194 accidents in mines, 165 were caused by the use of naked, in place of safety, lights.

A referendum vote is being taken by the membership of the International Typographical Union on fifteen proposed changes to the constitution. The only important change proposed is to increase the per capita tax from 30 to 40c per month.

A laundry is being started in London, Eng., which is to employ Chinese only. At present 150 are at work and before three months the promoters claim not less than 500 will be employable. Meanwhile there is considerable unfavorable comment, as it is feared that this Oriental innovation of laundry-workers will force thousands of all but indigent washerwomen to take refuge in the work-houses or other charitable institutions.

At Malta a university course costs \$15

a year for an eldest son and \$7.50 for his brothers.

Brussels has been made the headquarters of international Socialism. An extensive bureau will be organized to obtain and communicate to the world all news of the progress of the Socialist propaganda.

A Melbourne boy of eight years who had his fingers crushed in a gate at a level crossing has been awarded \$5,000 damages. Fingers come high in Australia.

An old man's club has been organized in Chicago, with the object of seeking a means to utilize the services of men who have passed their 45th birthday. Something will need to be done to slacken the pace we are going at or provision made for the keep of men who have passed their useful stage else nature will take the matter in hand and chop a few years off that dead-line of three score and ten.

The National Tobacco Workers Union of America has decided to take away its label from all factories who persist in employing children under 16 years of age after May 1, 1901.

At the sixteenth annual congress of the German Social Democratic party, held at Mayence, recently, the leaders to discuss the attitude of Social Democracy towards trade unionism was rejected. The question of the neutralization of non-political character of the German trades unions was not, therefore, discussed, as was expected.

"The full dinner pail" is an election cry in the United States to catch the workmen's vote for McKinley. Kinghorn-Jones says it turns one pale with rage to notice how interested politicians are for two months every four years in the workmen's dinner pail; the truth is, no working man should have to eat a dinner pail. The best hotel nearest to his work should be the place for him to get what he requires. Labor built the hotel, produces the food, cooks and serves it, and it should only be served to those who perform some useful work in return. Those who never do a day's work, but live in luxury never produced sufficient to fill one small dinner-pail, and consequently do not deserve a dinner. A "sovereign" must be crazy to eat his dinner from a pail; leave such dining utensils for mules.

Cardinal Gibbons, in a letter on the subject of trade unions, warns organized labor of the dangers it must guard against, and the obligations to be fulfilled in these words: "They should exercise vigilance in securing their body from the control of designing demagogues who would make it an instrument for their own selfish ends, and convert it into a political engine. They should also be jealous of the reputation and good name of the rank and file of the society as well as of its chosen leaders. For while the association is ennobled and commands the respect of the public by the moral and civic virtues of its members, the scandalous and unworthy conduct of even a few of them is apt to bring reproach on the whole body, and to excite the distrust of the community."

In France there is a trade council, which deals with labor affairs. Heretofore the sixty-six members were appointed by the government, but Millerand, the Socialist minister, has secured an order making fifty-two seats elective, all to be filled by trade unions.

The summary of the revenue from the estate duty issued on Thursday shows that the government received from this source in the year 1899-1900 £13,936,496. There were twelve estates of over £1,000,000 each, their aggregate value being £28,172,889, and the duty paid £2,151,000. Of estates under £100,000 there were 61,144, aggregating in value £82,073,904, and paying in duty £2,075,650. No less than 1,289 estates were between £25,000 and £75,000 each. The total number of estates dealt with was 65,341, which reached £292,614,765 in capital value.—London. Despatch.

Here's a story from Brockville, Ont., which reminds us not to be too hasty in judging men by appearances: Mr. A. E. Swartz, a furniture dealer and undertaker, recently buried the child of a poor woman, the little girl having been killed. He made out a bill, receipted it, and went out and collected \$73 among his townspeople for the woman. In the meantime she sent him in a registered letter fifteen dollars on account. Mr. Swartz took the money he collected, the amount of the woman's bill, and the receipted bill to the parish priest, with the request that he give it to the woman. The priest was so delighted with Mr. Swartz's generosity that he announced the act from his pulpit on the following Sunday. The enthusiasm with which the priest's announcement was received can be imagined. The following day truthful reports circulated to the effect that Mr. Swartz was collecting the money to pay his own bill.

KRUGER'S HAT.

He Sticks to the Old Tie Through all His Troubles.

A Dutch correspondent sends the Express the following reflections on Kruger's hat: "Did you ever see a picture of the ex-President without his hat? Probably you haven't for there are very few, if any, such pictures in existence. There is quite a mystery attaching to that old 'topper.' Nobody knows where it came from, or how Kruger got possession of it. The classic question, 'Where did you get that hat?' has never been answered by Gen. Paul. Kruger sticks to his old hat, and his old hat sticks to him, with a tenacity 'worthy of a better cause.' Many and varied are the stories told in connection with the old 'tile.' He seems to have gradually acquired a superstitious reverence for this ancient piece of headgear, and has associated it in some way with his position as President. He regards it in the light of a crown, and to lay it aside would be equal to shelving the insignia of his Presidency, with which it is said to be covet. Whether addressing his burghers on peace or war, at all public and private gatherings, and even on the very battlefield, he marches under that hat. His pipe, which is almost an equally inseparable companion, accompanies him to bed, and it is said that after Mrs. Kruger has carefully 'tucked him in,' he always smokes himself to sleep, wearing as he might call this mysterious old hat. Shades of Motley! could it be that the old stories it could tell of the schemes that have been hatched beneath its brooding shelter; what dynasties have fallen in the head that it encircled, and how great did grow the Boer nation that was to be—but couldn't!

"Couldn't I be squeezed in there somehow?" asked the pretty girl, as she vainly sought entrance to the crowded car. "If you can get in, I have one arm free," exclaimed a young man in the centre of the car. "And the conductor rang six 'go-ahead' signals on the fare register.—Baltimore American.

The whiskey that touches the right spot every time is Jesse Moore's; to be had from all first-class dealers.

THEATRICAL

Eddie Foy who appears to-morrow night at the Victoria theatre with his own company, in a new play entitled, "A Night in Town," is a well-liked comedian and has many friends, who will no doubt turn out in force to see him in his new character. For many years Foy was a member of the famous Henderson Extravaganza Company. The story of "A Night in Town" treats on the subject of cigarette smoking. Foy appears as a victim of this habit, which causes him numerous mental lapses. Those of course get him into a quantity of difficulties, including some love scrapes. Several musical numbers are introduced throughout the play. Eva Tanguay will be the leading lady of the organization, and will appear in the character of Fanny Montana.



EDDIE FOY.

eral musical numbers are introduced throughout the play. Eva Tanguay will be the leading lady of the organization, and will appear in the character of Fanny Montana.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings of the coming week the stage of the Victoria theatre will be given over to local talent, who are to play "The Private Secretary" under the leadership of Mr. F. Finch-Smith and for his benefit. The cast has been published in these columns. It includes some of the most talented of the amateur thespians of Victoria. Mr. Finch-Smith will have the leading role, and those who have seen him in his previous appearances in this city since his arrival here with the Barrister company "before de wuh," know that the role is in good hands.

The theatre will be in darkness after the amateur performance, until the 24th, when the Royal Italian Marine Band will give a concert. The program of the Royal Marine Band consists of more varied than those usually presented at such entertainments. The band being made up almost exclusively of famous soloists, is able to present every form and style of music in such a manner as to excite and hold the public interest in the strange degree. In addition to the great ensemble numbers given, classic and popular, there are solos for twelve different kinds of instruments and duets, trios, quartettes, and so forth, without end. The instruments used in these features are flute, oboe, E-flat clarinet, B-flat clarinet, trumpet, trombone, saxophone, brass clarinet, French horn, alto, xylophone, and bass tuba.

Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York" is bound this way, and is to appear at the Victoria theatre on November 1. Mr. B. J. Clark is said to have written and Miss Hattie Delane interprets that of Hattie.

Senator Mark Hanna went to see Frank Daniels recently, and after Daniels had made his new side-splitting speech at the close of the second act of "The Amer," the Senator went back on the stage to congratulate him. After the handshakes, Hanna said: "If I could only make a speech like you, Mr. Daniels, I wouldn't have to spend money for spell-binding." "And if I had your money, Senator," Daniels replied, "I wouldn't have to make a speech."

Plays that appeal to church-goers are the prevailing stage fad nowadays. "The Christian," "Little Minister," and "Way Down East" are looked upon as the sure winners of the present season. "The Amer," is said to have cleared over \$13,000 profits for William A. Brady during its eight weeks' production in Boston, and over \$200,000 in its nearly two years' continuous run in New York city.

A new star has been secured to take the place of the late Belle Archer in "Jess of the Bar Z," which is to be presented at the Victoria on November 26. Another minstrel show with a new bunch of rag-time and jokes of the vintage of 1900 is headed this way. The Gorton minstrels will be seen here on October 26.

Miss Georgie Cooper is now singing with Cooper & Cogan's comedians, of which her father is one of the principals. They are playing the Pacific Coast circuit.

Ray Southard, the clever comedian who has been performing at the Savoy during the past two weeks, has accepted a position with the West minstrels; and left Monday for Tacoma to join the show. He will not likely be seen on the local vaudeville stage for some time.

TORRELLO, THE LION-TAMER.

Signor Torrello was a tamer of lions—His name in the Bible was Brown—He could make the fierce brutes jump the hoops, and make them do anything—And turn somersets and lie down—Signor Torrello Was quite a gay fellow, And rapidly winning renown.

Signor Torrello one day met a maiden Who, charmed by his soul-stirring art, Stood in front of the cage and applauded the lion.

As each played its wonderful part—Signor Torrello, In words that were mellow, Laid siege to the fair maiden's heart.

Signor Torrello could look at a lion And cause it to cower in fear. But the look that gave Leo the chills had no terrors.

For the lady who's figuring here—Signor Torrello—Alas! the poor fellow—Was conducted around by the ear.

Signor Torrello no longer tames lions. He works for the day with his hat, And is badgered for losing the look that made lions.

In terror obey his commands—Signor Torrello—Alack! how he fell! O His case as his own moral stand!—Chicago Times-Herald.

The whiskey that touches the right spot every time is Jesse Moore's; to be had from all first-class dealers.

MUNYON LEADS

So-Called Incurable Diseases Yield to His Remedies.

HONEST PEOPLE TESTIFY

The Experience of Those Who Have Been Cured Proves That the Most Obsolete Forms of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and Blood and Nervous Diseases Are Promptly and Permanently Cured by Munyon's Remedies. Ask Your Druggist for Munyon's Guide to Health. Sold at 25-Cent Remedy and Cure Yourself.

Mr. B. Baxter, 381 St. Dominique street, Montreal, Canada, says: "I had what the doctors pronounced a very complicated case. I suffered very greatly from rheumatism, and also from blood troubles and kidney disturbances. Quite a number of remedies were tried in my case, but without any good effect. A short time ago I began using Munyon's Remedies, taking the Rheumatism Cure, Blood Cure and Kidney Cure, and have been completely cured of all my afflictions."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours and cures in a few days. Price 25c. Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c. Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up cold in a few hours. Price 25c. Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, asthma, soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25c. Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, limbs or groin, and all forms of kidney diseases. Price 25c. Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and holds up the system. Price 25c. Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25c. Munyon's Eye Treatment positively cures all forms of eye troubles. Price 25c. Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c. Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts. Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price \$1. Munyon's Vitality Cure builds up the system and restores of vital strength to weak people. \$1. A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists and 25 cents each.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

COULD CHINA BEAT THE WORLD

Lord Wolsey Is Said to Have Thought So Twelve Years Ago.

From the London Express.

It is a striking fact that all Europeans who have been brought into contact with the Chinese regard them with admiration, as a race with a future.

Stout and muscular for Orientals, temperate, industrious, able to live on the B. I. diet, and easily contented, the Chinese make their way in the world, they find themselves. The action of the United States, Australia and British Columbia in practically prohibiting their immigration, to protect the white man, shows that familiarity with the Chinese breeds uneasiness.

That Gen. Gordon no European ever knew more intimately the Chinese, and while acknowledging their defects, he held them in high esteem. The latent possibilities of the 400,000,000 of China he declared were illimitable.

Lord Wolsey, who was in China as a British representative during the Taiping rebellion, holds the same views. He believes the Chinese are the coming race and will overrun the world. In his opinion the battle of Armageddon will be fought between the Anglo-Saxons and the Chinese.

For 300 years past the Chinese have been under Tartar tyranny. The Manchus have ruled by the simple expedient of chopping off all the most advanced and capable heads, lest reformation should begin.

That the Chinese are the subject race of the Manchus should never be forgotten. The day of the Chinese tyrant must reach its end. A Chinese Mohammed or Napoleon, a great law-giver or general, will arise, arouse the Chinese hundreds of millions from their three centuries' slumber, and lead them forward and onward.

"The will to win," said Lord Wolsey to an interviewer a dozen years ago, "to the profession of arms, and then will hurl themselves upon the Russian camp. Before the Chinese armies—as they possess every military virtue, are stolidly indifferent to death, and capable of insupportable endurance—the Russians will go down."

"Then the Chinese armies will march westward. They will overrun India, sweeping us into the sea. Asia will belong to them, and then at last English, Americans, Australians will have to rally for a last desperate conflict. So certain do I regard this that I think one fixed point of our policy should be to strain every nerve and make every sacrifice to keep on good terms with China. China is the coming power."

The leader of the Taipings, who forty years ago would have succeeded in overthrowing the Tartar dynasty, is for "Chinese" Gordon, very nearly became the Mohammed of China. He was a reformer, professed a sort of bastard Christianity, styling himself the Uterine Brother of Jesus Christ. Had Gordon not rescued the Manchu government, China to-day might have been a vital force instead of an inert mass. A world's resources to war with China. This yellow danger is a real and great one. It has attracted the fancy of various novelists, while the German Emperor's cartoon of a few years ago was a powerful pictorial representation of powerful pictorial representation of Europe at bay against the yellow race.

Lenz—I didn't think you'd let a man kiss you on such short acquaintance. Maude—Well, he thoroughly convinced me that it was all my own fault that I hadn't met him sooner.

"I see by the papers," remarked the Observant Boarder, "that the former Queen of the Sandwich Islands has bought an automobile."

"Ex-Queen Lil," added the Cross-Eyed Boarder, "may be throneless, but she is not homeless carriageless."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

"Who were the Stoics, Pa?" "Oh, the Stoics were a queer ancient people who didn't bring up their ailments and wouldn't stand and listen to any brag about other folks' ailments."—Indianapolis Journal.

Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd.

Are now offering their large variety of

STOVES and RANGES

At Wholesale Prices

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy the Home-made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.

Plating in all its Branches is now Executed by Competent Workmen.

New Suits for School Very Cheap

ARTHUR HOLMES, 78 YATES STREET COR. BROAD.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY

TIME TABLE No. 38.

In Effect Saturday October 13, 1900.

NORTHBOUND	Daily.	Sat.	Sun.
	A.M.	P.M.	
Leave Victoria	9.00	3.10	
Leave Shawnigan Lake	10.15	4.25	
Leave Duncan	10.56	5.03	
Leave Chemainus	11.27	5.33	
Leave Ladysmith	11.47	5.53	
	P.M.		
Leave Nanaimo	12.45	6.45	
Arrive Wellington	1.00	7.00	

EXCURSION TICKETS

On sale to and from all points good Saturday and Sunday. For rates and all information apply at Company's Offices.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase) £1,000,000 \$2,820,000
RESERVE £100,000 \$282,000
HEAD OFFICE 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES

N BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland.
IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco and Portland.

School Column

Last week was one of the most eventful for some time in the way of sports. I saw Rugby football taken up by the boys, a number of practices in drilling for the field day, which was set for yesterday, and was the first week in which the Girls' hockey club did any real practising.

The introduction of Rugby football into the school has robbed the Association game of most of its adherents, although some half-dozen of the smaller boys, who do not like the idea of being sat upon by those larger than themselves, still exercise the ball. The Rugby ball, still exercised by the boys, was not long ago donated by Mr. Russell, so there was no expense in that line. Not long ago the club was astonished by receiving the following epistle, which speaks for itself:

Rugby Football Club, Dr.

To one white shirt \$1.50
To two white shirts 20
To five handkerchiefs 50
To attendance by physician 5.00
To sundry buttons, suspenders, etc. 1.00

An early settlement is requested. This account was handed in by the secretary of the club, who declares that there are no funds in the treasury. We will, however, make a strenuous effort to raise the amount before appealing to the public for aid.

There has been considerable contention lately as to the school field, the boys and girls of the High school and the boys of the Central school wanting to use it at the same time. An arrangement has been made, however, by which the girls of the High school use it on Mondays and Thursdays, and the boys of the Central school on Wednesdays.

At the last meeting of the boys on October 10th, Samuel Shanks was appointed captain in place of his brother Albert, who has, much to our regret, left the school to go into business.

ELIZABETHAN LITERATURE.

The Elizabethan period of literature is the brightest in our language. Never before or since has England produced in one single reign, so many literary geniuses. It was preceded by a time which was noted for its barrenness, and the advance from such inferior to such superior literature in so short a time is marvelous. One of the causes given for this rapid stride, is the clamor for religious reform. The different sects then began to make written attacks on each other and although this did not add much to our literature, it produced great poets, and the inspiration which they received from these men, had its effect in England—the love of stories spread widely.

Also the Greek and Roman classics were frequently translated, and in this way the best models were brought before the people.

Before Elizabeth's time it was considered degrading for people to write for the public unless they were driven to do so by poverty; but when such men as Lyly, Spenser, and Sidney, published their works, many who were great poets, and laid aside their manuscripts now presented them to the public. Men strove to equal the works of Spenser and Sidney, and thus English literature reached a higher grade than it had ever reached before.

One trait of this literature, is the ridiculous flattery of Elizabeth, even in the works of Spenser.

Two of the four stars of the first magnitude shone forth in this reign—Spenser and Shakespeare. The two works for which Spenser is most noted are "The Shepherd's Calendar" and the "Faerie Queene." "The Shepherd's Calendar" is an exquisite pastoral, containing twelve eclogues—one for each month of the year, and I may mention that one was devoted to praise of Queen Bess. It was finished in 1579, and its publication made Spenser the first day. But the "Faerie Queene" is Spenser's greatest work. It was intended to represent the warfare of twelve knights, each knight personating one of the twelve virtues of Aristotle, and their warfare was against the vices and evils which oppose those virtues. Spenser wrote but six books, still they sufficient to make his name immortal in English literature.

Shakespeare, our greatest poet, has written thirty-seven plays, besides some excellent poems and sonnets; he employs fifteen thousand words, while the vocabulary of the average educated man ranges from three to five thousand. His plays are divided into three distinct classes—tragedies, comedies and historical plays. Macbeth, King Lear, Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet, and Othello, are his principal tragedies. Merchant of Venice, Taming of the Shrew, and the Midsummer Night's Dream constitute his best comedies, while Richard III and Julius Caesar represent his best historical plays. Shakespeare's works are enjoyed as much, if not more, today, than they were when they were written. His poems are also very fine, the principal one being "Venus and Adonis." Many epithets have been bestowed upon Shakespeare, such as "the thousand souled," the "oceanic minded," etc.

Other great writers of this time are: Sidney, Raleigh, Bacon, Ascham, Hooker and Johnson. Sidney's greatest works are the "Arcadia," and the "Defense of Poesie." In the latter work, criticism, as a branch of English literature was first introduced. He defended poetry against the well-meaning but mistaken puritans who would have completely done away with the highest of arts.

Raleigh wrote "The History of the World." It opens with the creation, and closes with the second Macedonian war. (168 B. C.), and is especially noted for its fine illustrations of the histories of ancient Greece and Rome.

Bacon wrote "Essays," and a scientific work called the "Instauratio Magna," introducing in the latter work, a new system of logic. The "Essays" are splendid examples of classical English prose.

Roger Ascham's famous rests from "Two" 986, and St. Paul has 137. At ten years Rochester now has 162,435, and St. Paul 162,632. The increase of population in the two cities has practically been the same, but between 1880 and 1890 Rochester gained 47,000 and St. Paul 92,000.—New York Sun.

Mother—What is all this fuss in the nursery about?

Small Brother (crying)—James is always the procession, and I'm tired of being the crowd on the sidewalk.—Smart Set.

Mrs. Banks—What do you think of your new neighbors?

Mrs. Brooks—Well, I can't say. They moved in when I was down town, and they have their washing done out.—Smart Set.

Peele, Marlowe and Greene, contemporaries of Shakespeare, also lived in this time, and "Famuladine the Great," written by Marlowe, is still acted and enjoyed.

The English reached its prime during the reign of Elizabeth. Beginning with the Miracle, Mystery and Morality play, it by a rapid stride, reached the high limit, which is marked by the magnificent productions of Shakespeare, which have never been equalled.

It may be mentioned that some people believe the works which we attributed to Shakespeare, to have been written by Bacon. This idea was first brought before the public by Delia Bacon, and has many enthusiastic followers. But the vast differences between the style of writing, and the lives of the two men, makes this idea seem preposterous.

CAESAR.

A YOUNG TEACHER'S DIFFICULTIES.

I have been asked to write an article on the above heading. Although not now one of the High school pupils, I always feel an interest in any new movement made by the school in which I spent four very pleasant years.

First let me try to describe to you the place in which I first encountered the difficulties of a teacher in a strange place. It is a beautiful spot in the Cowichan district, known by name, and forty-three miles to the north of Victoria. On one side are the lofty mountains of Slicker and Prevost, while all around we see the beauties of nature shown in the form of woods of exquisite beauty and of lovely winding roads. To enhance the effect, there are woodland streams inviting the weary one to the banks to rest. The first morning I went to the school, seven or eight very quiet children were assembled in the yard. I suppose wondering what the new teacher was like. When nine o'clock came, my first impulse was to tell them to come in. Instead of properly ringing the bell and marching them in very orderly. The roll call and preliminaries gone through things went on very smoothly. Let me give a bit of advice to my friends in a similar position, or to those intending to enter upon the duties of school teaching. Learn to control your face, and when a smiling is needed for some laughable offence, sold the offender without letting a smile break the gravity of your countenance. Do not get very angry, if when you have just told a pupil to do an exercise in geography, and he comes to you with a pencil in his hand, filled with problems in arithmetic, saying "she did not understand you." When this happens very often you think that you are losing the art of expressing yourself.

In an ungraded school the difficulties of an inexperienced teacher are somewhat greater than those of one commencing work in a graded school. In the latter you have only one class to think and plan for, while in an ungraded school you have the work of from three to seven to arrange and attend to. The working up of a grade for such a school is a considerable time and thought, especially from one who has not had a great deal of experience in the methods employed; but when once a plan is reduced to working order it is a great comfort.

There are other difficulties which a young teacher has to meet, but the difficulties and the pleasures were summed up I think they would be about equal.

E. J. TAYLOR.

U. S. CITIES.

Even Growth of Population in Last Ten Years Shown by Census.

Whatever expectations there may have been of radical changes, the fact is now evident that this year's federal census, unlike any of the preceding ones, shows an almost uniform increase of the population of American cities, and very little change in the relative position of one city to another, compared with the enumeration of ten years ago.

Between 1890 and 1900 there were many striking changes in the position of American cities as to population. Chicago rose from fourth to second place. Philadelphia fell from second to third. St. Louis and Boston changed places, Boston being the more populous city of the two in 1890 and St. Louis the more populous in 1900. During the decade Cleveland rose from eleventh to tenth place, Buffalo from thirteenth to eleventh, Detroit from eighteenth to fifteenth, Minneapolis the most surprising change of all, from thirty-eighth to eighteenth. St. Paul rose from the forty-fifth place among American cities in 1890, to the third, Denver from fifth to the twenty-seventh. On the other hand, Charleston, S. C., fell from thirty-six to thirty-third place and Hartford from thirty-third to thirty-fourth. Omaha increased from 30,000 to 139,000 population, and Los Angeles from 11,000 to 50,000.

So far as the cities are concerned the census of the United States for 1900 is practically completed and shows few of the changes that marked the census of ten years ago. The six chief cities of the country, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore, remain in exactly the same position as ten years ago, something unprecedented in the history of the country. Two cities, Cleveland and Buffalo, have by the operation of like causes—the development of railroad business in connection with the lake trade—gained some in position, and are now ninth and tenth among American cities respectively; they are now seventh and eighth, and the two cities which exchanged places with them, San Francisco and Cincinnati, now occupy ninth and tenth places respectively. Among the ten cities of the United States which were at the head of the list ten years ago, there is not one which has fallen out of that place.

For eleventh and twelfth places Pittsburgh and New Orleans have moved, Pittsburgh one point up and New Orleans one point down. The thirteenth place occupied by Washington 10 years ago, is now held by Detroit, the fourteenth by Milwaukee, and the fifteenth by Wilmington. Louisville has moved a point up, from nineteenth to eighteenth place and Jersey City, possibly through its close proximity to New York, has moved up also. Minneapolis and St. Paul have moved down to make way for them.

An illustration of the rapidity of the growth of population during the past ten years is given by Rochester and St. Paul, two cities in different parts of the country, which have little in common, but share the general growth and prosperity of the country at this time. Ten years ago Rochester had a population of 137,986, and St. Paul had 137,454. At ten years Rochester now has 162,435, and St. Paul 162,632. The increase of population in the two cities has practically been the same, but between 1880 and 1890 Rochester gained 47,000 and St. Paul 92,000.—New York Sun.

Mother—What is all this fuss in the nursery about?

Small Brother (crying)—James is always the procession, and I'm tired of being the crowd on the sidewalk.—Smart Set.

Mrs. Banks—What do you think of your new neighbors?

Mrs. Brooks—Well, I can't say. They moved in when I was down town, and they have their washing done out.—Smart Set.

Peele, Marlowe and Greene, contemporaries of Shakespeare, also lived in this time, and "Famuladine the Great," written by Marlowe, is still acted and enjoyed.

RE-BUILDING OF KHARTOUM

The Old Soudanese Capital Has Been Remodeled on Imposing Scale.

From London Times.

A considerable work undertaken by the government in the Soudan has been the rebuilding of the cities which the dervishes had destroyed, or had allowed to decay. Of these by far the most important was of course, the rebuilding of Khartoum, involving as it did the transference of the seat of government from the Dervish city of Omdurman. A variety of motives urged the necessity of this step; it was gratifying both to British and Egyptian national sentiment to see the restoration of the old capital of the Soudan undertaken almost as a matter of course, in tribute to the memory of Gordon, immediately after the dispersion of the rebels who had sacked the city and taken the Pacha's life. It was undignified and therefore dangerous for a government whose strength is not independent of its prestige to accept a capital from the dervishes at second-hand; to destroy the Mahdi's city was the logical continuation of the policy which destroyed his body and his tomb.

Independently of these inducements, however, Khartoum was chosen on its merits as the true national site of the capital of the Soudan. There were not wanting those who urged the claims of the Khaliifa's city; that the site of Omdurman was higher, drier, and healthier could not be denied. The great expense, both to the government and the people, of moving across the river was one which ought not to be lightly undergone. It was a military consideration, always paramount in the Soudan, that turned the scale. The strength of a fortified position at Khartoum would be so great that no future Mahdi, even though he came with Maxim guns, would ever again be able to plant the black flag on his jihad over the ruins of civilization.

When it became known that it was Lord Kitchener's determination to rebuild Khartoum a host of claimants to the soil sprang up where previously there had been none. It was found necessary to appoint a commission, under the leadership of Lieut.-Col. Drage, to adjudicate on these conflicting claims, and to award compensation in cases where the land was required by the government. In some cases the old deeds had been preserved; in others these had perished, and the testimony of witnesses, capable of being available in others again, had been previously been made by the Egyptian government in 1885. Assisted by two mamours and by two ancient notables, Lieut.-Col. Darge sat for four months receiving claims and counter-claims and issuing certificates of ownership. This issue of certificates was followed in many instances by their sale for trifling sums to the Greek traders, who had already arrived upon the scene and much of the most valuable land in the new city passed thus at once into the hands of a few speculators, and a striking example of the necessity of the ground landlord to the constitution of the infant community.

The whole city has been laid out on a metropolitan scale. The river front along the banks of the Blue Nile is more than three miles long; the depth inland is nearly a mile and half. The principal buildings lie along the river bank. To the extreme southeast the Gordon Memorial College, a large red brick structure with shady galleries and porticoes, covering three sides of a square, has far outstripped its scholars and in a few months it will be ready for work. In the centre of the lines on the exact site of Gordon's palace, rises the palace of the governor-general, now practically completed. It is a handsome Venetian looking red brick edifice, with white stone arcades and gables; the facade overlooks the river, the court, flanked by two wings, looks out over the city across a spacious garden in which there still flourish a few of the old palms and lemon trees of Gordon's day. Farther northwest are other large buildings which will soon be finished, the government offices and the supply and ordnance stores. The road in front of them will be flanked throughout by a stone river wall.

Parallel with this imposing river front run several long avenues—Sirdar's avenue, Victoria avenue, Shasia Cromer. These are regularly crossed by main streets, not less than ninety feet wide. The lines thus formed are further intersected by diagonals, the main streets forming the key points of the city for purposes of defence in such a way that four Maxim guns could control the whole interior of the city. Near the northeast corner of the river front there is being rapidly built by British capital the hotel which at the end of the long journey will receive the weary visitors to the capital of the Soudan. Nearer the centre of the town are the shops, restricted to the quarter round the suuk or bazaar, and close at hand a covered market on Indian models is about to be built by the British government. A mosque and an English church are also to be erected at government expense, and the Christian cemetery of the Austrian mission, which had been utterly wrecked by the fury of the dervishes, has been restored, and the graves replaced by Colonel Drage's design, outside all these buildings on the desert front a line of defensive barracks, with reconals, will be drawn along the narrow area from Nile to Nile.

Such is the new city of Khartoum as it lies behind the fringe of palm and orange groves which rise, a true mirage among the false, to greet the traveller approaching across the barren wastes of the north; a city of broad streets and handsome buildings, of tramways and electric light, planted in the heart of Africa by the autocratic will of a single man, designed in its entirety and equipped with all its public buildings within a year by the aid of brilliant young officers of the Royal Engineers on whose devoted shoulders the burden of this work has lain.

Such is the new city of Khartoum as it lies behind the fringe of palm and orange groves which rise, a true mirage among the false, to greet the traveller approaching across the barren wastes of the north; a city of broad streets and handsome buildings, of tramways and electric light, planted in the heart of Africa by the autocratic will of a single man, designed in its entirety and equipped with all its public buildings within a year by the aid of brilliant young officers of the Royal Engineers on whose devoted shoulders the burden of this work has lain.

Such is the new city of Khartoum as it lies behind the fringe of palm and orange groves which rise, a true mirage among the false, to greet the traveller approaching across the barren wastes of the north; a city of broad streets and handsome buildings, of tramways and electric light, planted in the heart of Africa by the autocratic will of a single man, designed in its entirety and equipped with all its public buildings within a year by the aid of brilliant young officers of the Royal Engineers on whose devoted shoulders the burden of this work has lain.

Such is the new city of Khartoum as it lies behind the fringe of palm and orange groves which rise, a true mirage among the false, to greet the traveller approaching across the barren wastes of the north; a city of broad streets and handsome buildings, of tramways and electric light, planted in the heart of Africa by the autocratic will of a single man, designed in its entirety and equipped with all its public buildings within a year by the aid of brilliant young officers of the Royal Engineers on whose devoted shoulders the burden of this work has lain.

Such is the new city of Khartoum as it lies behind the fringe of palm and orange groves which rise, a true mirage among the false, to greet the traveller approaching across the barren wastes of the north; a city of broad streets and handsome buildings, of tramways and electric light, planted in the heart of Africa by the autocratic will of a single man, designed in its entirety and equipped with all its public buildings within a year by the aid of brilliant young officers of the Royal Engineers on whose devoted shoulders the burden of this work has lain.

Such is the new city of Khartoum as it lies behind the fringe of palm and orange groves which rise, a true mirage among the false, to greet the traveller approaching across the barren wastes of the north; a city of broad streets and handsome buildings, of tramways and electric light, planted in the heart of Africa by the autocratic will of a single man, designed in its entirety and equipped with all its public buildings within a year by the aid of brilliant young officers of the Royal Engineers on whose devoted shoulders the burden of this work has lain.

Such is the new city of Khartoum as it lies behind the fringe of palm and orange groves which rise, a true mirage among the false, to greet the traveller approaching across the barren wastes of the north; a city of broad streets and handsome buildings, of tramways and electric light, planted in the heart of Africa by the autocratic will of a single man, designed in its entirety and equipped with all its public buildings within a year by the aid of brilliant young officers of the Royal Engineers on whose devoted shoulders the burden of this work has lain.

Such is the new city of Khartoum as it lies behind the fringe of palm and orange groves which rise, a true mirage among the false, to greet the traveller approaching across the barren wastes of the north; a city of broad streets and handsome buildings, of tramways and electric light, planted in the heart of Africa by the autocratic will of a single man, designed in its entirety and equipped with all its public buildings within a year by the aid of brilliant young officers of the Royal Engineers on whose devoted shoulders the burden of this work has lain.

Such is the new city of Khartoum as it lies behind the fringe of palm and orange groves which rise, a true mirage among the false, to greet the traveller approaching across the barren wastes of the north; a city of broad streets and handsome buildings, of tramways and electric light, planted in the heart of Africa by the autocratic will of a single man, designed in its entirety and equipped with all its public buildings within a year by the aid of brilliant young officers of the Royal Engineers on whose devoted shoulders the burden of this work has lain.

Such is the new city of Khartoum as it lies behind the fringe of palm and orange groves which rise, a true mirage among the false, to greet the traveller approaching across the barren wastes of the north; a city of broad streets and handsome buildings, of tramways and electric light, planted in the heart of Africa by the autocratic will of a single man, designed in its entirety and equipped with all its public buildings within a year by the aid of brilliant young officers of the Royal Engineers on whose devoted shoulders the burden of this work has lain.

Such is the new city of Khartoum as it lies behind the fringe of palm and orange groves which rise, a true mirage among the false, to greet the traveller approaching across the barren wastes of the north; a city of broad streets and handsome buildings, of tramways and electric light, planted in the heart of Africa by the autocratic will of a single man, designed in its entirety and equipped with all its public buildings within a year by the aid of brilliant young officers of the Royal Engineers on whose devoted shoulders the burden of this work has lain.

Such is the new city of Khartoum as it lies behind the fringe of palm and orange groves which rise, a true mirage among the false, to greet the traveller approaching across the barren wastes of the north; a city of broad streets and handsome buildings, of tramways and electric light, planted in the heart of Africa by the autocratic will of a single man, designed in its entirety and equipped with all its public buildings within a year by the aid of brilliant young officers of the Royal Engineers on whose devoted shoulders the burden of this work has lain.

Such is the new city of Khartoum as it lies behind the fringe of palm and orange groves which rise, a true mirage among the false, to greet the traveller approaching across the barren wastes of the north; a city of broad streets and handsome buildings, of tramways and electric light, planted in the heart of Africa by the autocratic will of a single man, designed in its entirety and equipped with all its public buildings within a year by the aid of brilliant young officers of the Royal Engineers on whose devoted shoulders the burden of this work has lain.

Such is the new city of Khartoum as it lies behind the fringe of palm and orange groves which rise, a true mirage among the false, to greet the traveller approaching across the barren wastes of the north; a city of broad streets and handsome buildings, of tramways and electric light, planted in the heart of Africa by the autocratic will of a single man, designed in its entirety and equipped with all its public buildings within a year by the aid of brilliant young officers of the Royal Engineers on whose devoted shoulders the burden of this work has lain.

The Excellence and Purity of

Cowan's Hygienic cocoa

Are making it a necessity in every household.

Cowan's Queen's Dessert Chocolate

Is a Delicious Confection.

The Cowan Co., Limited.

TORONTO.

Handy List of Victoria Firms

REPAIRS, alterations and all kinds of carpenter work. J. P. Burgess, 10 Broughton street. Telephone 195. a25

SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICKS, ETC. R.C. POTTERY CO., LTD.—Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria. a41

BOOK EXCHANGE. CASHMORE'S 88 1/2 Douglas street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS. M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria. B.C. Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BAMBOO WORK. NEW AND DURABLE STYLE of bamboo work at Kawai & Co., 86 Douglas st. a20

BILL AND RENT COLLECTOR. C. F. MOORE, Notary Public, Etc., 1 Taunton street. j22

BUILDER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR THOMAS CATERALL—10 Broad street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc.

DRAYMAN. JOSEPH J. ZANEY—Truck and Drayman—Office 55 Wharf street; stables, 119 Superior street. Telephone 171.

HARDWARE. E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe, building, cutlery, etc. Mining and Milling supplies a specialty.

IRONWORKS. VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd., (late Spry & Gray)—Engineers, founders, suppliers, etc., 17 and 19 Work street. Telephone 670.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS. VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS. STEINER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

ELECTRIC COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS. VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor. a20

NOVELTY WORKS. L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

PLUMBERS. E. F. GEIGEL, Sanitary Plumbing, Gas and Hot Water Fitting. Tel. 226.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND BOILER-MAKERS.

MARINE IRON WORKS.—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders, Boiler Makers, Pembroke street, near Store street. Works telephone 681, residence telephone 100.

PHOTOGRAPHERS. PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street.—All kinds of photographic apparatus for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, Peccos, Koronas, Primos, Etc. Same block Mrs. M. Maynard's Art Studio; also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same block—Maynard's Shoe and Fitting store; 11 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS. L. Goodacre, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS.—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885, 114 1/2 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Tel. 200 — Largest stock of foreign country orders solicited. 143 Yates street.

SCAVENGERS. ED. LINES, General Scavenger 233 Yates street.—Yards, Etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros., Cor. Douglas and Port streets; Schroeder Bros., corner Michelson and Menzies will be promptly attended to.

PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery street. Telephone 184.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR GOOD VALUE—Go to the Old Country Boot Store, 91 Johnson street. a15

Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry Co.

VICTORIA-COMOX ROUTE.

Take Effect Tuesday Oct. 16, 1900

S.S. "CITY OF NANAIMO"

Sails from Victoria, Tuesday, 7:00 a.m., for Nanaimo and Way Ports.

Sails from Nanaimo, Wednesday, 7:00 a.m., for Union Wharf, Comox and Way Ports.

Sails from Comox and Union Wharf, Thursday, 8:00 a.m., for Nanaimo and Way Ports.

Sails from Nanaimo, Friday, 4:00 a.m., for Comox and Union Wharf direct.

Sails from Comox and Union Wharf, Friday, 6 p.m., for Nanaimo direct.

Sails from Nanaimo, Saturday, 7:00 a.m., for Victoria and Way Ports.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

C.P.N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for DYE, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

(Carrying Her Majesty's mails) as follows:

AMUR..... Oct. 3, 17, 31
DANUBE..... Sept. 28, Oct. 10, 24
At 8 o'clock, p.m.

AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 61 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ltd. WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 51.—Taking Effect June 15th.

Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday, at 7 a.m., Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1:30 o'clock p.m., or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

Regular freight steamers will leave Victoria at 12 p.m. on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, and Vancouver at 12 p.m. on Wednesday and Friday.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Islands—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and Intermediate points, via Vancouver, 1st and 15th of each month, at 11 p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangell and Skagway at 8 p.m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLTON, General Freight Agent.

C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Are You Going East? If so, Take the

IMPERIAL LIMITED

THE RIVER OF THE NORTH.

A Pen Picture of the Yukon.

N. deBertrand Lugrin.

We were in the pilot house and the steamer was sailing along in Stephen's Channel, when the captain drew our attention to a disturbance in the water about a mile ahead. Big waves of spray were dashing up and occasionally we caught a glimpse of a black body and then a streak of white, that flashed for a second to vanish the next. As we drew nearer looking through our glasses the captain gave it his opinion that we were coming upon a thrasher killing a whale.

The thrasher, a small boat with a swordfish when on his killing expedition, the sword fish taking up his position under the whale, and the thrasher using his great fin like a hammer on the victim's back.

The boat moved along swiftly, and presently we could see the object more clearly. The whale was jumping and spouting in the water, and there, above him, we could see the great murderous fin, beating rhythmically up and down. So engaged were the monsters in their conflict that they scarcely heeded our approach until the boat was within a stone's throw of them, when suddenly there was a great plunge and the two disappeared. In less than a minute the whale was in sight again. It jumped quite clear of the water, high in the air, returning with a mighty splash to the surface, and reappeared a quarter of a mile beyond. It had evidently freed itself from its enemy.

Our first introduction to the North was through the appearance of a beautiful iceberg that was floating along towards us, looking very stately and majestic. It was a deep shade of blue, and the sun shining upon it, made it appear wonderfully clear and transparent. As we passed it, we noticed that it had melted in the centre, and was in the shape of a huge archway the water running through between two great columns of ice.

Skagway has grown a great deal in the last year. It is only a rough place yet, but it is rapidly changing from the semi-mining camp of two springs ago. Everything along the railway and along the Yukon river is changing. One can travel in comfort from Victoria to Dawson, missing really very little of the conveniences of home, always with the exception of milk and butter, though the "sour dough" have become so accustomed to the manufactured article as to really enjoy it.

Speaking of Skagway, it is surprising to find how few people passing through or stopping there have seen the city. To reach them there is to go up the road, past the shops, then to the right, through the old gate, a quarter of a mile along the old Brackett road skirting the graveyard on the hill; by this time the end of the falls may be seen, running and tumbling over the rocks and over a miniature bridge. Then climb the log or two and make a sharp turn, keeping close to the side of the mountain. You will hear the roar of the falls, but will not see them, until, putting aside the branches you step out upon the flat, wet rocks and behold the cataract in all its beauty.

People say it is not as high as it looks, certainly it appears to fall from a very great height; but then it is a very narrow canyon, and the slenderness of the body of falling water makes it appear longer. The rocks all about are massive, and the growth large and thick, the most notable thing among the vegetation being a huge plant known as the "devil's walking stick" from the wicked looking, poisonous thorns that grow on stalk and leaf alike, and which have an uncomfortable faculty for working in wherever they may take hold.

No matter how often one may travel over the White Pass and Yukon railway one will never tire of the experience. Certainly the grandeur of the scenery cannot be surpassed, and the panoramic changes of view prevent the slightest monotony. There are mountains so vastly broad and high as to make one almost wonder at the audacity of its little locomotive, that dares to push its undaunted way around and up through them. There are hills all softly mossed and flowered. There are rushing mountain torrents that sing down the side of a cliff and vanish under the track to reappear below. There are tree-trimmed rivers and level bits of country, where the moss grows thick and where the flowers show many colors. There are wide lakes untroubled and still, that reflect the blue sky.

The journey along Lake Bennett is particularly interesting. To the casual observer this bit of road appears to be one of the easiest along the line, evidently requiring little trouble to build and yet, for the first few miles along the lake, the cut is through the hardest kind of granite, and in one place, seventy-two feet of the solid rock have been removed to make a path for the locomotive. This one mile of railway cost \$200,000 to build.

The scenery along the lake is very beautiful. Great mountains rear up their huge bulk on every side, and are reflected, dark and shadowy on the blue of the water. These mountains are exceptionally high, and full of great crevasses, from the bottom of which, looking up, one can see the stars in the daytime as plainly as at night.

For all that the lake is so enclosed, it is subject to fierce storms, when the water is roughened into great waves, and foaming surf is dashed upon the shores and against the rocky walls. Many scows have been wrecked during the storms here.

You leave the lake at Caribou Crossing where there is a draw-bridge, and at which place you take the boat to Atlin. This latter trip is a very delightful one, and the scenery charmingly varied. The vegetation is abundant and beautiful, wild flowers fringing the margin of the water, and berries of all kinds growing in great profusion.

Perhaps the most extraordinary sight along the railroad is the great empty lake, which lies between Bennett and Caribou. It was intended to lower the lake here thirty feet, but, instead, the whole body of water ran out, leaving behind it great hollows and ridges of sand with occasionally, fifty feet down along a clay bottom, a slender little stream taking its way blindly—all that is left of the mass of water that had stood there for hundreds of years, and that has been moved to make a way for the puffing locomotive and the carriages that wind their way above.

As the train nears White Horse one gets the first glimpse of the great Yukon which here is known as Fifty Mile river. Looking down to the right Miles canyon may be seen, which many of the steamers have passed, and on the way from Bennett. This passage is one that is fraught with many dangers. One engineer who made it says that it is im-

possible to be sure of safety for one moment on the way. The canyon is so narrow that a steamer can just make the passage without touching the steep sides, and the waters are as swift as in a cataract. When a boat comes through, it is impossible ever to return, and consequently as a sort of farewell, the whistle blows constantly until all danger is over and the canyon is left behind. In White Horse rapids there is less danger than in the canyon, though many small boats and scows have been wrecked here. There is a pathetic little graveyard on the right bank of Fifty Mile, just below the rapids, where many unnamed men lie buried, who came to their death by drowning in the mad, rushing waters above.

To get to the rapids from White Horse, we went on the "ferry." This is a very dignified name for a rowboat with seating accommodations for five and one man to do the pulling. The water here is so swift that when we started to go across, we saw the little wharf we had just left vanishing above us, while we

were carried down with the current until it seemed that we would reach Dawson before we could land on the other side. However, in time, we were across, and finding a quiet eddy close to the bank, the ferryman pulled the boat up to the wharf he had been seeking.

White Horse is a very rough little town, but it might be worse. It might not have any sidewalk at all instead of the very fair one that takes you along the principal street. It might have more saloons, though one does not see quite where they would be put, and it might not have the mounted policemen, who give an air of law, order and picturesque to any town or village, no matter how unattractive that town or village may be.

White Horse is very beautifully situated. From the mountains at the back one can get the best view, and the distance, of course, lends enchantment.

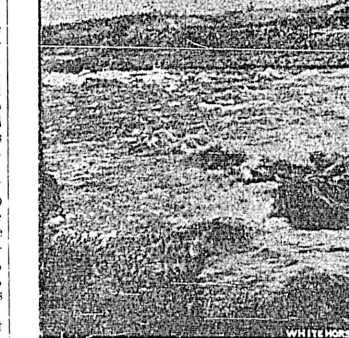
It lies in the lap of the hills, a little glimmer of white tents and a shining stream of a river, with the rapids showing around the curve, far to the right. If it is fair day, the sun shines in patches all over the mountains, making soft, dreamy lights wherever it touches the wooded lands. If it is dark weather, the hills are all wrapped in clouds, and the river flows murky and silent, while here and there great drapings of mist lie like a torn veil over the face of a black mountain.

The sail down the Yukon to Dawson is not nearly so pleasant as the sail back, judging of course, from a tourist's point of view. There is so much to be seen and enjoyed that two days are not long enough for one to take in all the beauties, though if one craves excitement, one will find more in the shorter trip for the river carries the boat along very swiftly, and if there is a rock or sandbar in the way, it is a little difficult to avoid it, and when once on, still more difficult to dislodge the steamer. Yet,

the rocks may stay as they are, the boat may push in vain against the blue slope of water, and, after a few more futile efforts, you may be forced to back ignominiously and pick up the cable, which is always a long and tedious bit of work. Very few of the steamers attempt to get through here relying on their steam alone, though some of them have accomplished it unaided many times.

There is usually a difficult bit of steering through Rink rapids, just before coming to Five Fingers. There are some wicked looking rocks here; you will see them, sharp and black, under the water.

Another thing that is always enjoyed by the passengers is the excitement of a race with the river. This is more than likely to occur both going and coming. The Victorian and the Sybil had a very interesting trial of speed this summer, all along Fifty-Mile and through Lake LeBarge. The steamers were never more than a boat's length behind each other, and frequently, they travelled side by side, so close as to allow the passengers to converse with one another, and to have a little interchange of refreshment, as the Sybil had had ice cream for dinner and the Victorian had none. It was very amusing, and at times exciting, as there were places in



WHITE HORSE RAPIDS.

unless you have at least one experience of this kind, you feel a little as though you had been cheated of a part of the pleasures of the trip.

The boat will be steaming along quietly, when, suddenly, without the slightest warning, there will come a sickening sort of crunch, a lurch, and then a stop. Immediately the engines will cease working, the steam be let off, and the pumps started, although in all probability there will be no hole. Then comes the work of pushing off. This is a little difficult with the current pushing you farther on every minute. There are several ways of accomplishing it, however, and, in a long or short time, as the case may be, you are on the way again. Possibly you may run across another steamer in a similar or more serious plight. If the latter, there will be a transfer of passengers. It may happen that with this addition of people and freight, your boat will be too heavily laden, and you will have more sandbars to encounter. You may also be forced to share your room and the steward may find that he has not sufficient to feed you and the newcomers as well as he has been feeding his own passengers before, so that will mean short rations until you reach Dawson. But one can put up with a great deal when the great deal is inevitable. From the beginning of the trip up and

down the river, every one looks forward to shooting Five Fingers as the most exciting experience of all. You will see the big rocks below, and with a sudden lurch, no opening whatever, when suddenly the boat shakes a little, you will catch a glimpse of foamy water beside her, and you are through, and Five Fingers is left behind.

If one has plenty of money there is scarcely anything that cannot be bought in Dawson. Some of the shops would do credit even to a large city. There are plenty of sidewalks here and one can walk comfortably, though the streets are so crowded with men, especially at night, that it is a little hard to get along. Many of the descriptions meet you at every turn. There are Germans, Swedes, Italians, Austrians, Frenchmen, Russians, Jews and even a few Chinamen and Japs. Men of all nationalities, of all ages and sizes. Men in every state of prosperity and the reverse. There are handsome men and ugly men. Men in overalls and jumpers, men in flannel shirts and trousers and long boots, men in linen dusters, men in Norfolk jackets and knickerbockers, men in absolutely correct morning or evening suits with spotless linen, silk hats, gloves and walking stick, all jostling up against each other, all apparently, healthy, happy and good-natured.

Leaving Dawson, you sail slowly into the river and take up the delightful journey that has home at the end, which latter fact is perhaps one reason that makes the return trip more popular. All during the first day, you will see upon either side of you great moun-

tain peaks rising straight out of the water and looming up, shutting out everything behind them. In the autumn, the leaves of the trees are changing color, and you will observe a tawny yellow and red, so all the mountains are covered with brilliant hues, and the sun touching them, make the hillsides look like gorgeous gardens of flowers.

When you have left Dawson a hundred miles behind you, you will notice a difference in the scenery. The country at the bank of the river is low, with many level stretches, and the mountains are beyond them, piled away in great crimson and purple masses as far as the eye can reach.

Occasionally you will sail between clay banks from which the fine earth is continually dropping into the river. These banks look exactly the same as the ridges in the emptied lake on the railroad. In other places along the Yukon, where the river seems to have carved a way for itself, for there are clearly cut earth walls upon either side, and you will observe strata upon strata, and always, near the top, that thin white streak that is all over the country, within a few inches of the surface, and which has puzzled most people as to its character and origin.

Perhaps you will decide to go through Five Fingers without the aid of the cable. You may accomplish it and you may not, a great deal depends on the season of the year. The boat will move slowly until it is almost at the fall, and then the engines will be worked to their utmost capacity, the timbers of the ship will creak and groan, and you will sail in between the two great rocks, the water roaring upon either side of you. Presently the boat will reach the blue slope of water where the real difficulty lies, and you will stand on the upper deck and watch the great rocks anxiously to see if there is any progress being made. But for all the straining and pulling,

the boat will come through safely, and you will be on the other side, and the engines will be worked to their utmost capacity, the timbers of the ship will creak and groan, and you will sail in between the two great rocks, the water roaring upon either side of you. Presently the boat will reach the blue slope of water where the real difficulty lies, and you will stand on the upper deck and watch the great rocks anxiously to see if there is any progress being made. But for all the straining and pulling,

the boat will come through safely, and you will be on the other side, and the engines will be worked to their utmost capacity, the timbers of the ship will creak and groan, and you will sail in between the two great rocks, the water roaring upon either side of you. Presently the boat will reach the blue slope of water where the real difficulty lies, and you will stand on the upper deck and watch the great rocks anxiously to see if there is any progress being made. But for all the straining and pulling,

the boat will come through safely, and you will be on the other side, and the engines will be worked to their utmost capacity, the timbers of the ship will creak and groan, and you will sail in between the two great rocks, the water roaring upon either side of you. Presently the boat will reach the blue slope of water where the real difficulty lies, and you will stand on the upper deck and watch the great rocks anxiously to see if there is any progress being made. But for all the straining and pulling,

the boat will come through safely, and you will be on the other side, and the engines will be worked to their utmost capacity, the timbers of the ship will creak and groan, and you will sail in between the two great rocks, the water roaring upon either side of you. Presently the boat will reach the blue slope of water where the real difficulty lies, and you will stand on the upper deck and watch the great rocks anxiously to see if there is any progress being made. But for all the straining and pulling,

the boat will come through safely, and you will be on the other side, and the engines will be worked to their utmost capacity, the timbers of the ship will creak and groan, and you will sail in between the two great rocks, the water roaring upon either side of you. Presently the boat will reach the blue slope of water where the real difficulty lies, and you will stand on the upper deck and watch the great rocks anxiously to see if there is any progress being made. But for all the straining and pulling,

the boat will come through safely, and you will be on the other side, and the engines will be worked to their utmost capacity, the timbers of the ship will creak and groan, and you will sail in between the two great rocks, the water roaring upon either side of you. Presently the boat will reach the blue slope of water where the real difficulty lies, and you will stand on the upper deck and watch the great rocks anxiously to see if there is any progress being made. But for all the straining and pulling,

the boat will come through safely, and you will be on the other side, and the engines will be worked to their utmost capacity, the timbers of the ship will creak and groan, and you will sail in between the two great rocks, the water roaring upon either side of you. Presently the boat will reach the blue slope of water where the real difficulty lies, and you will stand on the upper deck and watch the great rocks anxiously to see if there is any progress being made. But for all the straining and pulling,

the boat will come through safely, and you will be on the other side, and the engines will be worked to their utmost capacity, the timbers of the ship will creak and groan, and you will sail in between the two great rocks, the water roaring upon either side of you. Presently the boat will reach the blue slope of water where the real difficulty lies, and you will stand on the upper deck and watch the great rocks anxiously to see if there is any progress being made. But for all the straining and pulling,

the boat will come through safely, and you will be on the other side, and the engines will be worked to their utmost capacity, the timbers of the ship will creak and groan, and you will sail in between the two great rocks, the water roaring upon either side of you. Presently the boat will reach the blue slope of water where the real difficulty lies, and you will stand on the upper deck and watch the great rocks anxiously to see if there is any progress being made. But for all the straining and pulling,

the boat will come through safely, and you will be on the other side, and the engines will be worked to their utmost capacity, the timbers of the ship will creak and groan, and you will sail in between the two great rocks, the water roaring upon either side of you. Presently the boat will reach the blue slope of water where the real difficulty lies, and you will stand on the upper deck and watch the great rocks anxiously to see if there is any progress being made. But for all the straining and pulling,

the boat will come through safely, and you will be on the other side, and the engines will be worked to their utmost capacity, the timbers of the ship will creak and groan, and you will sail in between the two great rocks, the water roaring upon either side of you. Presently the boat will reach the blue slope of water where the real difficulty lies, and you will stand on the upper deck and watch the great rocks anxiously to see if there is any progress being made. But for all the straining and pulling,

room for the two boats to make way; and as neither would give place to the other, they rounded curves and dashed along with their sides occasionally in contact.

Thirty Mile is a lovely little stream of water, and the boat puffs along as though really ashamed to disturb the gentle serenity. The trees, cottonwood and birch, are a delicate green and the water is clear and blue, and with long here and there, a patch of red leaves or moss to give a touch of vivid color. You will make abrupt little turns, and the engines will stop, while the boat pushes up against the bank, its bow brushing the trees and disturbing the grasses, making about to begin the task of cutting a mile away, with little patches of white upon them where the early snow has fallen.

In many places along the Yukon the river is very shallow, and the men must gauge the depth constantly. Two of the boat hands stand on the lower deck; in the bow and at the stern, and with long poles that are marked in feet, touch the bed of the river. They call the measurement up to the captain and first mate, who stand on the upper deck, and these in turn call them to the pilot at the wheel.

If the poles are covered for seven or eight feet all is well, but when the measurement is six, five and a half, five and a quarter, four, it is time to change the course and try and find deeper water. It is not a very exciting matter if the boat does run on a sandbar during the return journey, however, as the current alone could push her off in five, so swift is the river.

Lake LeBarge, just below Fifty Mile, is a very large sheet of water and occasionally, very rough, so much so, that the waves wash the bow of the steamer, and the spray is dashed to the upper decks. If the wind blows, it is safer to remain in the saloon until the lake is calmed, and the passengers will be tossed about and blown overboard, as they were with us, though they told us that usually in case of a storm, the boats lie over in Thirty Mile until the water is calm.

There are many small stopping places along the Yukon. Some of them, like Selkirk, which is the largest, are stations for the N.Y.M. These latter are always picturesque, the background of dark and light green trees with the log-houses against them and the blue river in front of all. You will catch a glimpse of a scarlet coat or a broad hat in doorway and window, and some of the soldiers, always very big and spry, and span in their uniforms, will be down at the water's edge to meet you.

Many people will talk with you about their life in the north, especially the winters there. Nearly all of them have tales to tell of hardship and privation, of suffering and even death. Yet, after their stories are done, and they sit quietly for a little while, thinking over what has been said, you will find that many of them will tell you quietly, that in spite of everything they are happier when they are in that vast country, even in the great cold winter, than if they were out among friends, with civilization, a warmer climate, and all the comforts that go with it. They can't tell you the reason, but they know it is true.

"We like to come out," they will say, "but we hunger to go back, and are restless and unsatisfied until we do." There is an old legend somewhere about an Ice Queen, beautiful, mercilessly cruel and cold, and men loved her though she gave them nothing in return but a sight of her white beauty, and a song in the night-time. But, once having seen her, they could never forget, and must seek her out, with consuming love for her luring them on, until, by and by, they found her, and white death with her, and went to sleep in the snow to the wild, weird sweetness of her singing.

It is only a legend and a very cruel one. The beauty of the north country is like other untouched lands, wild and lovely, grandly peaceful with the peace that comes from nature, when she has been left to work her own sweet will undisturbed for centuries. It is beautiful in the spring when the lakes and rivers are high, and the mountain cataraacts rush madly and gladly down the hillsides, and the first birds sing, while the soft pale green lights are over all, and the air is redolent with the promise of still lovelier days. It is beautiful in the summer with a ripe full sweetness, and nights unpeppably starry and still. It is beautiful in the fall with the rivers quieter and the hills crimson and gold. It is beautiful in the winter when, for a little space, the sun looks down on gleaming fields and hills of spotless whiteness, and then the shadows gather and darkness covers all the sky, save where the stars look out or the Northern Lights gleam. It is beautiful always, for it is all nature, and nature is God.

Your slideback at home is incomplete if it is not stocked with Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

Mrs. Leo Hunter—Why are you so suspicious of Count von Squint? He can't help being cross-eyed.

Mr. Hunter—I know it; but he looks crooked.—Smart Set.

FOR EVERY-DAY AILMENTS

Resulting From Constipation and Deranged Liver and Kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Are Remarkably Effective.

Besides having a world-wide reputation as a kidney medicine and liver regulator, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills enjoy the distinction of being the most valuable medicine which can be obtained. In nearly every family there frequently occurs liver and kidney ailments arising from constipation or clogged, inactive liver of kidneys, which, if neglected, may become painful and even fatal. This is the time to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They cure the most severe forms of kidney and liver diseases. They also prevent these diseases by keeping the filtering and excretory organs healthy and active.

Instead of weakening the system and deadening the action of these organs, as do salts and other harmful drugs, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are purgative and regulate them, and cure them thoroughly and permanently. It is impossible to keep in the house a medicine of greater value to the family than Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

JIMMY AND THE WOODPILE

A Wise Boy's Experiment.

From Globe-Democrat.

Jimmy opened his eyes slowly and looked toward the open window. The sun was shining; the morning air was cool and fresh; the birds were chirping in the trees nearby, and everything seemed to be conspiring to make Jimmy feel very comfortable. Then he suddenly remembered that it was his fourteenth birthday, which made him feel more comfortable and lazy than before, and in honor of the occasion he turned over in bed to take an extra snooze. He was soon indulging in a very gratifying dream, in which he was surrounded by a pile of red, ripe watermelons, and was just about to begin the task of cutting the whole collection when he was startled by a voice calling up the stairs: "Come, Jimmy, get up. Breakfast is all on, and I need some wood split."

When Jimmy recovered from the shock he found himself sitting on the edge of the bed, with his head on his hand, wondering in the direction of the chair on which his clothes were piled. Then he scratched his head, gazed out of the window, back at his clothes, around the room and toward the window again. And all the time his mind was grappling with the soul-stirring question: "How would it be to split some of the wood?" "If it wasn't so full of wood piles, Jimmy had been wondering for several years why it was that his Sunday school teacher kept saying that the Lord loved all good boys—for if the Lord loved all good boys, why did he allow wood to grow in great quantities?" "If it wasn't so full of wood piles, Jimmy had been wondering for several years why it was that his Sunday school teacher kept saying that the Lord loved all good boys—for if the Lord loved all good boys, why did he allow wood to grow in great quantities?"

"Jim-e-e-e-e," came the voice up the stairway.

"Yes'm," shouted Jimmy, who had dumped a bag of marbles on the floor and was crawling around in his night-shirt practicing the latest "knuckle-down."

The tone of the last summons caused him to put on his clothes, gather up the marbles and clatter downstairs to the kitchen, where he found his breakfast waiting. He began operations at once.

"You know, Jimmy, your papa is your papa, and he won't be back till Saturday. So you want to get up a little gumption and help along a little." "Spese so," said Jimmy. "But a feller oughtn't to haf to cut wood on his birthday."

"Oh, fiddsticks," sneered his mother. "You didn't have a birthday last week. An' didn't I scrub an' cook an' dig same as any other day? Don't I always work like a nigger—Sundays, birthdays an' ever other kind of a day?"

"Do all wimmin work like niggers?" asked Jimmy, feeling that maybe there might be worse things than splitting wood.

"No, they don't," snapped his mother. "Some wimmin can afford to have servants to do the dirty work. An' they have some time to dress up an' look like white folks once in awhile."

"Say, maw, why didn't you marry a rich man? An' then I wouldn't haf had to do but look purty an' wear out forty dollar bicycles?"

"Never you mind askin' too many questions," said his mother, "but hurry up an' git to work on that wood."

"Can't I cut it to-morrow?" pleaded Jimmy.

"No, you can't cut it to-morrow. I want it cut to-day. An' cut enough to last the rest of the week. A great, big lubber of a boy like you ought to have some git up an' git about 'im. You wasn't born with a silver spoon in your mouth."

"I wasn't born with an ax in my mouth, either," retorted Jimmy, as he shuffled out through the back door and toward the wood pile.

He sat down on the sawbuck and went over in his mind how he had often been told that boys ought to be very thankful that they had wood to split, because the wood was some poor little boys whose papas couldn't afford to buy any wood. Jimmy did feel a little thankful over this.

In fact, he sat on the sawbuck for as much as a half hour doing nothing but feel thankful. And he might have kept right on feeling thankful for the rest of the forenoon, if his mother hadn't called him to pitch in or he'd never get through. So he picked up the ax and raised it above his head to strike the first blow. But the blow was postponed, for just then Bert Jones stuck his head over the fence and shouted:

"Hullo, Jim. Got a hustle, hey?"

"Hullo, Bert," said Jimmy, dropping the ax and looking longingly at the fishing pole which was sticking up in the air near his friend's huge straw hat. "Ain't it tough," he added, "when a feller's got to cut wood on his birthday?"

"I wouldn't do it," said Bert.

"I haf," said Jimmy; "guess you never backed up against paw's slipper. It's just like bein' hit with a cellar door or somethin'. If he comes home Saturday an' finds this wood ain't cut there'll be a cyclone—an' I won't be far off when it happens."

"Me an' Sam's goin' fishin'," said Bert. "I'll haf to be skatin' along; he's waitin' for me."

He thinks he's a new fangled machine for cutting wood. If you see a long-haired, skinny duffer, just ask him if he wants to cut some pie and saw some wood. If he gets interested he's the man we're looking for."

Jimmy hesitated. He looked up and down the road, back at the barn and then at the man in the buggy. The words, "a new fangled machine for cutting wood," kept ringing in his ears.

"No, mister, I ain't seen 'im," said he. "Well, if you do see him," said the man, "come over to the poor house and let us know. He got away from there yesterday."

The buggy moved off up the road and left Jimmy staring after it with thoughts. Just about what his thoughts were can be accounted for by his actions. He went and took another look at the stranger in the barn.

"Guess that must be him," he soliloquized as he shut the door again and started for the house.

His first mission was the pantry, where he found three freshly baked apple pies. When Jimmy returned to the barn he had a quarter of a pie on a plate. He summoned courage to give the man on the straw a gentle shake. The stranger raised himself and sat up.

"Want some pie?" said Jimmy, holding out a plate with a good deal of apprehension.

The fellow's reply was a broad, sickly grin.

Without a word he stretched out one long, bony hand and grasped his prize. He looked at it lovingly for a moment, then he took a bite out of it, which made Jimmy feel as though he was feeding the hippopotamus at the circus. Four bites and the pie was gone.

"Want to cut some wood?" asked Jimmy.

"Wood?" echoed the stranger, standing up and striking a dramatic attitude. "Cut wood, did you say? Why, my dear friend, I am the greatest wood-cutting invention of the age. I can cut more wood than some people can hair. I have applied for a patent on myself, and as soon as the papers are issued I expect to sell myself for three million, four hundred and twenty-six thousand, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-three cents. Three million, four hundred and twenty-six thousand, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars cash, and the balance in payments to suit purchaser. If you have wood to cut, conduct me hence."

"Come on," said Jimmy, and he led the way out of the barn and across the yard to the wood pile.

Jimmy's father had five cords of wood piled up along the fence. The stranger took a survey of the task in hand. Then he threw off his coat, picked up the saw and went to work. Jimmy had seen his father cut wood; he had seen other men cut wood; but he had never seen a man cut wood like that. The stranger cut wood faster than anything he had ever dreamed of. To Jimmy the air seemed to be full of cord sticks travelling to the sawbuck. There seemed to be a whirlwind of the way out of the barn and across the yard, out of which shot a stream of cut wood into proper length for splitting. In a half hour the greatest, wood-cutting invention of the age slacked up a little, and it occurred to Jimmy that perhaps more pie was needed to keep the thing going. So he made a trip to the kitchen and returned with another quarter of a pie. Sure enough, his patent wood cutter had paused to rest.

"Here you are," said Jimmy. "Here's your pie; now git a move on ye."

The pie was seized and devoured as quickly as the first piece, and immediately the wood cutting was resumed with redoubled energy.

"Works like a charm," said Jimmy to himself, as he sat down in the shade of the woodshed to watch proceedings.

The two pieces of pie developed enough energy to keep the human wood cutter going like a steam engine. Another half pie was fed him, and he cut away with a vigor that made Bert Jones come over with the announcement that Sam was sick and couldn't go fishing. Jimmy explained the state of affairs to Bert, and the two boys spent the afternoon watching the movements of their long-haired machine, taking turns in feeding it and in cutting up the fresh supply of fuel in the shape of huge sections of apple pie. When darkness came on the lunatic picked up his coat and went back to his bed of straw in the barn.

"I will resume operations in the morning," said he, as he stretched himself out for a night's rest.

Jimmy took pains to lock the door, for he thought he knew a good thing when he saw it. Then he received word that his mother would not be back that night—perhaps not for several days—and Bert made arrangements to stay all night.

After a rest of a few minutes, Jimmy went out of the pantry with the announcement:

"Ge, Bert, there's only one more chunk of pie! How we goin' to keep that engine goin' to-morrow without any coal?"

Bert thought a few moments.

"Guess we'll have to make some coal," said he.

"Kin you bake pies?" asked Jimmy.

"Sure. Ain't I watched maw lots of time. Got some apples?"

"A lot of 'em," said Jimmy.

The apples were brought out and a good supply of them was sliced up, peeled and put in